IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,124.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
29th Nov.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th "	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	..
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th "	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA ...	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	..
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

•INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	591 or	495	831 or	742-8
To LONDON	627 or	523	910-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)
SAILINGS, 1913-14.
TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of York .....A & C	7816	....	3rd Dec.
¶ Trafford Hall .....A	5421	....	27th Dec.
City of Poona .....A & C	7467	21st Jan.	..
City of Birmingham A & C	7475*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta A & C	7630*	12th Mar	10th Mar
Trafford Hall ... .A	5321	21st Mar.	..
City of Manchester. A & C	5551	....	25th Mar
City of Paris .....A & C	9232*	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi ...A & C	5066	....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore ....A & C	9875	....	23th Apr
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	27th May	25th May

¶Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd.utscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOL OWS-

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers Date Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwara ....2,151 Mon. 1st Dec. 11 a.m. P. D. & C.M.
Kola ....1,203 Tues. 4th Dec. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lunta ....2,185 Friday 5th Dec. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE
(Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,203 tons, on Thursday 4th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Tuesday the 2nd December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3395	Thursday 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	" 25th "
†Purnea	3306	" 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	" 22nd "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th November, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilhling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Jan. '14
A Steamer	.....	.....	1st Feb. "
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. "

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	20th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	20th April.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sial about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
" London via Trieste	Rs. 579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
" London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to rout on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
" London via Trieste	" 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back	" 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	E. Tarabocchia	6th Decr. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch... Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch... As. 14 per "

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.

If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REFINEMENT IN JEWELRY.

It is not our purpose to invite attention to the featureless and conventional every-day jewelry which give no opportunity for wandering beyond the hardest rules of economy as this class of ornament is now stocked almost everywhere and is included with imitations and shams which form the bulk of such stock. We hold none of these, but we offer to those who will not luxuriate in real precious or costly gems, the alternative of an up-to date collection of artistically fashioned plain gold ornaments, as we know from experience that there are many who prefer to possess a little good gold jewelry than an abundance of imitation. Our object in this advertisement is rather to draw the attention of those in search of something singular and out of the ordinary, to fancies in gemmed ornaments and so fashioned as to excite admiration by individual touches of artistic dealing,—just those which create fashion or suggest its variation and which alone call forth the efforts of the artist, stimulating him to new ideas. We are certain that there is a select circle who take a deligt in the work of the jewellers art in the carrying out of which platinum, a very precious metal, takes a leading part to-day. Fashion and beauty in jewelry is to be found in distinctive and modern treatment and in the blending of colours of the gems used, irrespective of mere cost. Cost in a beautifully designed ornament however small, is now as much a negligible consideration for calculating investment-value for future exchange, as future exchange value in a beautifully designed dress or hat, the initial cost of each of which may be identical with the cost of the jewel. Jewelry has long ceased to be the symbol of wealth. Fashionable jewelry is recognised to-day as a necessity and a necessity which goes hand in hand with the progress of fashion in dress.

The ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given this season are the

JEWELLED PENDANT
JEWELLED NECKSLIDE
AND THE
JEWELLED EARRING

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality and quantity of work.

We are offering this season the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold, the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems, and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the reamining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£450,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETER'S CHOCOLATES
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES
HELLER'S VIENNA CHOCOLATES.

The "Regall" Assortment Chocolates de Luxe in oval tins 1 lb. Rs. 2 8
" " " " " ½ lb. " 1 4

Chocolates in tins, in packets, in tablets, etc., etc., etc.

PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

The "TUDOR ASSORTMENT" of high class Chocolate, in square boxes with ribbons in pink, white, yellow heliotrope or green; ½ lb. size Re. 1, 1 lb. size 1 8. 2.

The "BURLINGTON". Beautiful velvet box containing 1 lb. of the finest Chocolates Rs. 3-8 per box.

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES
in ½ lb. and 1 lb. elegant cartons Rs. 1 and 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GUZERAT RAILWAYS.

GODHRA-LUNAVADA SECTION.

THE GODHRA-LUNAVADA RAILWAY will be OPENED for Public Traffic on THURSDAY, December 4th, 1913, as far as the South Bank of the Panam River where a Temporary Station called Lunavada Road has been made.

One Mixed Train will run DAILY each way to the following Timing :—

UP TRAIN.		DOWN TRAIN.	
17.20	Arr. Godhra	11.45	Dep.
15. 0	Dep. Lunavada Road	14. 5	Arr.

For further information see printed Tariff, Time-tables, etc., available at the Stations and at the Office of the Undersigned.

KILLICK, NIXON AND CO.,
Agents.
Guzerat Railways,
Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of MODY HIMATLAL SHIVLAL, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, Dasha Shrimali Bania, trader, married, deceased.

RUKSHMANI, widow of HIMATLAL SHIVLAL, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, Dasha Shrimali Bania, residing temporarily in Bombay at Dhanji Street without the Fort, the executrix of the will of the deceased Himatlal Shivlal .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 24th day of Nov., 1913.
Messrs. HIRALAL & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WITH the sanction of Government contained in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 3395, dated 19th November, 1913, about ten candidates will be admitted to the course leading to the degree of B. E. (Mechanical). If they are admitted to the course, such students will, under no circumstances, be allowed to appear for the Second Examination in Engineering (Civil), or for the Examination for the degree of B. E. (Civil).

The qualifications required by the University are the same as those for the Civil Engineering Course.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Undersigned.

No application received after December 12th, 1913, will be considered.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 22nd November, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

THE ONE MAGIC WORD.

GERMINAL.
GERMINAL.
GERMINAL.

The film that must not be missed. There is only one word to describe it—"PERFECT."

THIS WEEK——SECOND HALF.

For those who have not seen the first half of this astounding film, the first four parts will be shown at 6 P.M. and 9-15 P.M. in conjunction with the regular shows. No extra charge.

THE EMBODIMENT OF FUN

LITTLE ZOLA

THE FAMOUS PANTOMIME STAR from Drury Lane.

FUNNY SONGS.
FUNNY DANCES.
FUNNY MAKE-UPS.

A ROLLICKING COMEDIAN.

MATINEE

ON SUNDAY, at 3 P.M.

The whole of

GERMINAL

will be shown.

A GLORIOUS FILM FEAST.

"THE CHARMS OF HONOR"

AND

"SAVED FROM THE MORMONS."

TWO PREMIER ATTRACTIONS

AT

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

TO-NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!

MORMONISM IS A TERROR TO EUROPE AND AMERICA.

And Bombay public have an unique opportunity to see the real state of affairs.

THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
MATINEE WITH PRIZES.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND BAZAAR.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL GROUNDS.
NESBIT ROAD—BYCULLA.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY WILLINGDON
IN AID OF THE
NEW BUILDING FOUNDLING HOME.

1ST DECEMBER, OPENING DAY
By HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON,
PERFORMANCE 9 P.M.
2ND DECEMBER, CONCERT 9 P.M.
3RD DECEMBER,
BABYS' SHOW, 5 P.M., 4 PRIZES, age upto 2 years.
4TH DECEMBER,
BOXING, SWORD DANCE and FLAG DRILL, 9 P.M.
5TH DECEMBER,
GRAND CLOSING CONCERT 9 P.M.

EVERY EVENING

REGIMENTAL BAND, BIOSCOPE, CONCERTS and various amusements.

NUMEROUS VARIETY STALLS

ADMISSION TO THE BAZAAR:—Annas 4, Children under 12 and Soldiers in Uniform Half Rate.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

MAUD ALLAN

AND

LEO, JAN, AND MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY

WILL POSITIVELY REAPREAR ON

DECEMBER 9TH

AND THE FOLLOWING FOUR NIGHTS.

The NEW PLAN will OPEN on MONDAY, December 1st, at 10-30 A.M.

Seats booked for the postponed performances can be transferred if immediate application is made, but it must be distinctly understood that unless they are exchanged at Rose and Co.'s Booking Office they will be valueless.

PRICES :—Private Boxes, Rs. 20 to Rs. 60.
Stalls, Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle, Rs. 5.
Balcony, Rs. 4.
Gallery, Rs. 2.

BOX PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913-14.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1913, and ending on SATURDAY, 7th March, 1914.

EXTRA MEETINGS, 10 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

WHOLE SEASON, 15 DAYS' RACING.

Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 45 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club. Rs. 50 each.
Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each
(Bombay Races only 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th February, 1914.)

Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each
Non-Members of the Turf Club. Rs. 25 each
Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each

To MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a ticket will be issued; to NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a book containing Coupons for each day.

SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are not transferable.

LADIES' tickets are NOT AVAILABLE for CHILDREN.

No TICKETS or BOOKS of COUPONS will be issued without payment.

Season tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman ...	5 0	Gentleman ...	6 0
Lady ...	2 0	Lady ...	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn ...	1 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman ...	1 8	Gentleman ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady ...	1 0

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

J. E. HUGHES, MAJOR,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club
Bombay, 20th November, 1913.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dress-making advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

ANOTHER THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.

THE INCRIMINATING HANDKERCHIEF,

IN TWO PARTS.

A story replete with Incident and Excitement.

FULL COMPLEMENT OF OTHER PICTURES.

1. REGATTA ON THE MEKONG, SIAM. (Coloured).
2. THE DANIELS-ACROBATIC JUMPERS.
3. POLIDOR-DANCING MASTER. (Comic).

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS :—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 9. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN REQUIRES position of trust, large experience of catering for Hotels and Steamers, excellent linguist. Please apply Box No. 693, "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£	400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

FOR SALE.

LUXURIANT HAIR—Grey hair restored to its natural colour. Baldness prevented and positively cured by using "LUXUR HAIR TONIC." No dangerous ingredients. Trial package to readers of this publication. 12 as., post free. Address to

Box 626, ADVT. DEPT., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An upright grand PIANO, in good condition, any offers. Apply to Box No. 902, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Rosevarte Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723 Chinese Jingar Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000 What offers?

Apply to Box No. 931, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN LADY WANTS a competent NURSE. Apply Box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, for MARRIED COUPLE, BOARD and RESIDENCE, Colaba preferred. Terms must be moderate. Two rooms with bath-room attached without board would suit. Apply—

DHUN BUILDING,
North Side (Top Floor),
Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a European Couple. Apply Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—GRADUATES, knowing accounts. Preference will be given to those who have a full knowledge of Mathematics. Apply Box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK, for Officers Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus, Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000.

Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER

RS. 4,25,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office, BOMBAY.

Last Year's Business, Rs. 83,00,000

The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.

A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Cazee Mohalla Street, or Banian Road.

The Undersigned will, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th day of November, 1913, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at the premises under the instruction of Mr. Morarji Anandji Tana the mortgagee, and with the consent and concurrence of and on account and at the risk of Jetbai widow and administratrix of Hemraj Lakhoo, the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of March, 1908, made between the said mortgagor of the first part Suntokebai, daughter of Hemraj Lakhoo and wife of Tulsidas Ramji of the second part and the said mortgagee of the the third part.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (218), two hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 106, New No. 8239, New Survey No. 1261, together with the tenement or building, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 6290-91, Street No. 16-18-20-22, all which said premises are situate at Cazee Moholla Street, or Banian Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, in Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Gopinath Wasoodewji, on or towards the West by the house of Vora Abdul Currim Hyderally, on or towards the North by Banian Road, and on or towards the South by the Halalkhore passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon. Solicitors, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned at their rooms.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters:—
One lathe slightly broken.
3 cases glass bangles.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred Ralli cart by "Windover," in good working order, suitable for a pony upto 13 hands.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheels landaulette nearly new, new lining top, lamps complete.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 pair of bay waelers, going in single and double harness.
1 chestnut colour waler horse with good mark, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 Jafrabadi cow with calf, giving 6 to 7 seers of milk daily.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse "silver fox" 14-2.
1 pair of black hounds.
The property of a deceased lady—
1 handsome strong English-built rubber-tyred square brougham, with a bay punch-Cullian Arab horse and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Khadack, near Paidoni Road, next to Jackeria Ahmed Patel's Orphanage.

On MONDAY, the 15th December next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Janabai, daughter of Goolamhoosein Meherally, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenament, chawl and building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khadak near Paidhoni Road, next to Jackeria Ahmed Patel's Orphanage outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 388 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1322-1460, New No. 7083, Old Survey No. 1-175 and New Survey No. 2981 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2185, and street Nos. 174-84 and 191, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, on or towards the West by Don Tad Third Row, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the Paidhoni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for the owner at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 29th November, 1913.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

LONDON

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WEST-MINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The P and O Co's mail steamer Egypt, 4207 tons, Captain F R Summers, arrived in harbour from London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbeth, 2882 tons, Captain L F Redford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3558 tons, Captain H Oltman arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The steamer Norfolk, 2506 tons, Captain D Buckley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Alberto Treves 2446 tons Captain A Questa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Spitzfels 3543 tons, Captain R Krippeur, sailed yesterday for Cochin etc with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Tullochmoor, 2350 tons, Captain C F Williams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Rysbergen, 2304 tons, Captain J Burger, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Cmdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ..Comde E J Headlam R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 28.

Archibaster.....2820 Gantur ...W & A G & Co
Birkenfels.....3546 Mantier ... W & A G & Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowel l... P and O Co
Gowanbara .....Wyne .....W and A G and Co
Glenclany.....3 67 Taylor .....T M and Co
Governa a .....176 Lean .....A Anderson & Co
Galavale .....2441 Scrary .. A Yule and Co
Hosseino .....994 Fanning ..T Morrison & Co
Heim .. .753 Eriksen...F F Campbell and Co
Havildar.....3086 Dakershott' .. T m and Co
Imani ..... .2979 Lyons ..T Morrison & Co
Inverness.....2410 Venus ..W and A G and Co
Khosrou ..2410 Hannah...Jeddah ..T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith . Jeddah...W M K
Kyo of the Thistle...4236 Baker .....T M Co
Killin .....2257 Wilson ...W & A G and Co
M W D D
Linga .....951 Manley.....M M Co
Mantua.....5306 Vibert...London...P & O Co
Okara.....3438 Downing.....M M & Co
Patiala .....1925 Bamber.....M M and Co
Rysbergen .....2305 Burgen .....A Yule Co
Sultan Vos Koetie ..1113 Buttema .....W and A G and Co
Sanctoria .. ..2378 Ward .....A Yule Co
Sildra.....3097 Bryn.....Bombay C.
Santhia .. .. ..3321 Robertson ...m m and Co
St Fechans.....3307 Sutherland P and O C
Ujina .. ..3446 Hill..... .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 27.

PRINCES DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents
A Caina	3363	Faoquharson	Antwerp	3-12	M M and Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Hayward	J F and Co		
C and R Arcadia	4172	Barcham	Aden	6-12	P and O Co
D & E Ostmark	2096	Peter	Karachi	28-11	W and A G and Co
H Pentakota	2209	Stewart	Durban		M M and Co
K Penang Maru	3274	Muenganno	Kobe	30-11	O S Kaisha
M Intombe	2504	Jockinan	Genoa	3-12	T M and Co
N Strathovan	2839	Donies	Dunkirk	3-12	D Nanji and Sons
P India	4198	Talbot	P and O Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia ...3250 Thomson... ..L'pool ..1-12 W & A G Co
3 Persia .....3779 Ward ...Trieste ..1-12 A L S N Co
4 Crow Hall...3691 Davies ...Marmugoa .. 28-11...K N & Co
5 Australia...2841 Wilson ..Dunkirk...1-12 W & A G & Co
6 Clan Gordon...2285 Walker ...Antwerp 6-12...J F and Co
Ismaila.....3381 Hodgson. N F M M and Co
8 Gabions ...4795 Gillhuber ...Trieste ..1-12 A L S N Co
9 Scharzfels...3643 Kuppener ..Hamburg .. 8-12...W and A G & Co
10 and 11 Neidenfels...3335 Henkil ..Hamburg 2-12...W & A G & Co
12 Himalya...3708 Evan ..Shanghai ...2-12... P & O S N Co
15 Ekbatana ...2838 Krieger...4-12 ..Antwerp W & A G and Co

H W P D

Satrunji .....547 Hoosein .....Repairing Bo S N Co
Saraswati.....443 Ebram.....Bo S N Co
Salamati .....524 Sundun .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Egypt s	Summers..	London Nov 7
	Braunfels s ..	Oltman ..	H'burg Oct 25
	Norfolk s ..	Buckley ..	C'cutta Nov 17
	Clan Macbeth	Redford ..	L'pool Oct 31
	A'bto Trevers	Questa.....	Cardiff Oct 23

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
28	Spitzfels s ...	Krippeur ...	Cochin etc.
	Bijabergens..	Burgen.....	Calcutta
	Tullochmoor...	Williams ..	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer China for China
do Caledonien for Noumea etc
do Sultan van Koe ic for Abadona

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goleonda left Marseilles homeward bound on the afternoon of November 27. The same Co's steamer Manora left Port Said on the afternoon of November 27.

The same Co's s s Colaba left Portsaid on the evening of November 27

The Mattina Italiana's steamer Firenze, from Genoa to Bombay left Suez on the 27th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Norwich passed Post Said on the 27th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 8th proximo.

The Marittima Italiana s s Porto Said from Bombay to Genoa, left Aden on Friday Nov 28.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—23 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 19 bales wool, R Peerchand; 91 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales cowhides, W and A Graham and Co; 300 cwts myrabolams, P Mathooradas; 49 cwts kajoo kernal, R Damji and Co; 12 bales wool, M Bolia; 35 bales cotton, Solomon Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—6 cwts Bombay ducks, F I Trading Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—6,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 pot rosa oil, R J Gladwin.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—55 bales cotton S H Amar and Co; 6,000 cwts groundnuts 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 16,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 8,004 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Neidenfels s—1,047 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 105 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Neidenfels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Neidenfels s—6 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Intombi s—385 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—100 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

Persia s—973 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Gablonz s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—404 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Persia s—3 pots rosa oil, 2 pots colfa oil, 1 pot cassia oil, G Radhakisondas; 1 pot rosa oil, R Girdharlal and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru s—12 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOV. 28.

Steamer Norfolk from Calcutta Agents, W and A Graham and Co.—5,824 tons coal.

Steamer Alberto Treves from Cardiff, Agents, Turner Morrison and Co—4,496 3-20 tons coal, 205 16-20 tons coke.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	29	m 11	35	27	0
Sun	30	m 0	39	30	0
		0	20 a	25	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	29	m 5	49	18	11
		5	35 a	14	4
Sun	30	m 6	36	19	1
		6	16 a	15	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
29 (Saturday)	do 6h. 54m.	do 6h. 0m.
30 (Sunday)	do 6h. 54m.	do 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Nov 21st, 1h. 26-5m. p.m ; New Moon, 28th, 7h 11-2m. a. m. ; First Quarter, Dec. 5th 8h. 28 7m. p.m. Full Moon, 13th 8h. 30 3m. p.m.

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best British made MEAD

Coventry Flyers

DefiancePuncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10s. £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 249 Bombay Road, Bombay.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do. do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras .		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-15	21-45

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) :—

March .....Florentiner .....Fucik
Overture ... William Tell .....Rossini
Valse .....Estremadura.....Bucalossi
Selection ... San Toy .... Jones
Serenade ... The Belfry Serenade .....Howgill
Valse ..... Luna .....Link
Duetto (two Cornet...) I would that my love .....Mendelssohn
Selection ...H M S Pinafore ..Sullivan
Two-Step ... the Blarny Stone ...Englemann

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. George W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March ..... Silver Myrtles ... ...Ball
Overture ...Mirella ... ...Counod
Valse .....Smiles then Kisses.....Ancliffe
Selection ...The Chocolate Soldier.Strauss
Serenade ...Birthday .....Lincke
Selection ... the Dancing Mistress.Monckton
Onestep ...The Dodo Dawdle .....Dunkels

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Scotland the Brave...Hume
Overture ..... Flotte Burische .....Suppe
Valse ..... The Druid's Prayer ...Davson
Selection (on) Scotch Melodies Auld Reekie...Godfrey
Moreau .....Salut d'Amour .....Elgar
Selection (1).Harry Lauder's Songs.Hume
Highland Patrol The Wee Macgreegor.Amers

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Penang Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. today.

LAW RELATING TO HEIRS.—The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bombay Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to heirs and appointment of administrators of property by the Courts Amendments have been made in a number of matters of detail.

ANTONIO DA SILVA HIGH SCHOOL, DADAR.—The annual report for the current year that has just been issued is a very encouraging one. Owing to want of accommodation, only a few admissions were possible, and very favourable progress on the whole has been made.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME.—A grand fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the new building at the Foundling Home will be opened by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, at St. Mary's High School grounds, Nesbit Road, Byculla, on Monday. A series of entertainments has been arranged for several days following, and details will be found in an advertisement in another column.

BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The Rev. Stanley Jones is again on a visit to Bombay and will conduct special services in the Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, as follows :—From Sunday, Nov. 30, each evening at 8-30 Song Service and at 9 sermon. The order of services on Sunday, will be:—Preaching at 11 a.m., 6-30 p.m. 2 p.m., and Song Service at 8-30 p.m.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD.—The report of the theft of a box, containing 31 tolas of gold and a pair of gold bangles of the value of Rs. 700 has been made by Rawji Rama, manager of the firm of Raichand Motichand, goldsmiths of Mombadevi. It appears that four workmen were engaged in their work till 1-30 a. m. when they all went to bed. The loss was discovered at 6-30 a. m.

CASE OF HOUSE BREAKING.—Kaikhosroe H. Wadia, a jeweller, having his shop at Grant Road, has reported the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,189 from his shop. On Thursday night, the ornaments were kept in a cupboard which had been burst open. Some bars of the window overlooking a sweeper's gully were also found to have been removed.

ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS.

NINE-TENTHS OF ALL STOMACH TROUBLE SAID TO BE DUE TO ACIDITY.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE ON CAUSE AND CURE.

A famous physician whose successful researches into the cause and cure of stomach and intestinal diseases have earned for him an international reputation, said in the course of a recent lecture that nearly all intestinal troubles, as well as many diseases of the vital organs, were directly traceable to a deranged condition of the stomach, which in turn was due nine times out of ten to excessive acidity, which not only irritated and inflamed the delicate lining of the stomach, but also set up gastritis and stomach ulcers. It is interesting to note that he condemns the use of patent medicines as well as of medical treatment for the stomach, stating that he and his colleagues have secured remarkable results by the use of ordinary bisurated magnesia, which, by neutralising the acidity of the food, removes the source of the trouble. He contends that it is as foolish to treat the stomach itself as it would be for a man who stepped on a tack to rub liniment on the foot without first removing the tack. Remove the tack and the foot will heal itself—neutralise the acid and stomach troubles will disappear. Irritating medicines and medical treatments are useless, so long as the contents of the stomach remain acid; remove the acidity, and there will be no need for medicine—the inflamed lining of the stomach will then heal itself. Sufferers from acidity should get a small bottle of bisurated magnesia from their chemist, and take half a teaspoonful in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after meals, repeating in fifteen minutes, if necessary, this being the dose which the doctor has found most efficacious in all cases.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We understand that the above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D, Commanding.

Bombay, 29th November, 1913

1291.—The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st proximo at 7 p.m.

1 92. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 2nd Prox. at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 2nd Proximo at 6-45 p.m.

1293. Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 1st Proximo at the Bombay Education Society's School Byculla at 6 p.m.

1291 Parade—Wednesday the 3rd Proximo Commanding Officer's Parade Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with Caps.

Subject—Battalion drill

1295. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allowed for Class Firing as follows :— Members firing parts I and II m bruising their bayonets

"F" Company on 2nd proximo
"D" Company, on 4th proximo.
"G" Company on 7th proximo

1296 Rovett Carnac Competition—The following team will represent the Corps in the Rivett Carnac Competition at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 30th instant

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m

Capt and Adjt F H James
Capt C M Ward
Sergt-Maj A A Wale
Qr-Mr Sergt P R Soundy
C S Instr T C Buckley
Cr Sergt F Gidney
Vol R H Sekirk
Vol J Pinto

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding

Bombay, 28th November, 1913.

302 Parade.—Saturday 29th November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D R F and Passing in test for Gun Layers at Colaba North Battery

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress :—Khaki and Caps.

305 Defence Light Manning—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Monday the 1st December 1913 and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

306 Revolver Practice—Tuesday 2nd December There will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 a m for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

307 Leave—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for 6 months from 20th November 1913:—

No 127 Sapper R V Young E E Company.

308 Resignations—The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 17th November 1913:—

No 1477 Gunner T J Evans No 1 Company

NOTICE.

A Spoon Shoot will be held on Sunday next 30-11-13 at Ghat Kopar.

Distances 800, 900 and 1000 yards.

Trains as usual.

(8d). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 29th November, 1913

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week—Sergeant A E Baird.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4. The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted for "D" Troop for Class Firing this weekend

Train leaves Church Gate Station, this Saturday afternoon at 2-10 p m on Sunday morning at 7-5 a m

5. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday the 2nd Proximo Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-20 a m Dress—Drill order, Khaki with arms.

6 There will be a Parade for the Salutte Detachment on Wednesday morning next the 3rd Proximo Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club 7 a m punctually. Dress—Drill Order Khaki with arms.

(8d). D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOV. 28.

The disturbance from the west is slowly moving eastwards and a little rain is reported from Baluchistan; the skies are overcast in Kashmir and cloud is present over the greater part of North-west India. The weather is again disturbed in the south of the bay, and a few heavy falls are reported from the south Coromandel Coast.

Forecast:—Some light rain in North-west India and no change in the South Peninsula.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded and the moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average in the submontane districts; elsewhere skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana and lightly clouded in Sind. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind; night temperature is below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the extreme south, Negapatam reporting 3·20". Cloud has increased in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Peninsula.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

SEASON AT OPERA HOUSE TO BE RESUMED.

We are asked to state that the engagement of Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavsky Trio begun last Monday, and which had to be discontinued after the first performance owing to the unfortunate accident to Miss Allan, will be resumed at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday, December 9. Five concerts will be given, the season terminating on Saturday, December 13th.

Miss Allan has been able to arrange, by the courtesy of Mr. D. E. D. Cohen, to postpone her visit to Madras from Thursday next till December 17 and she will remain quietly resting in Bombay until Tuesday week. Her admirers will be glad to learn that though she still walks with difficulty, Miss Allan is rapidly recovering from her injury.

The box office plans will be reopened at Rose and Co's on Monday morning at 10-30 when it will be found that in deference to a widely expressed wish the prices of the dress circle and balcony have each been reduced by Rs. 1, and the gallery will be priced Rs. 2 instead of Rs. 3.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON.

A very interesting function will take place this afternoon from 5-30 to 7 p.m. when the Students' Brotherhood will give a cordial welcome to Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K. C., L. L. D., who recently arrived in Bombay as expert Advisor of the University. The spacious Sir Mangaldas House and gardens in Girgaon have been very generously given and prepared for the occasion. The Honourable Mr. Claude Hill, Member of Council, will preside, and short speechee will be delivered by the chairman, and Sir Alfred and the president of the Brotherhood. The distinguished visitor, who has had large experience as Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University and in other capacities, has not allowed the grass to grow beneath his feet since he landed; but this, we believe, will be his first semi-public appearance, and a large gathering may be expected of persons interested in education and the future of the City.

TWO LOADSTONES INSTEAD OF ONE

THE SECRET of PERSONAL MAGNETISM, ITS MARVELS AND MYSTERIOUS FORCE, WHICH GIVES WONDERFUL MENTAL AND PHYSICAL STRENGTH, LUCK, SUCCESS & POWER, ALL REVEALED AT LAST.

Would you like to become Magnetic so you can control the thoughts and acts of others? Learn the Mysterious Power of Magnetism, its secrets and Mysterious Power Fascinate Men Women, Make you Master of every Situation. Do you wish to know the Hidden secrets of Magnetism? Learn how to Overcome all Unhappiness, and develope a wonderful magnetic will-power that makes success sure.

FREE $1.00 BOOK

OUR Book: THE "LOADSTONE MOTHER OF MAGNETISM" FREE. it contains wonderful sayings of the greatest scientists, philosophers, scholars, and writers of the ancient and modern times. It is a scientific treatise on the LOADSTONE, based upon years of study and experience of this WONDERFUL MAGNET WHICH LEARNED MEN CLAIM. CONTROLS THE DESTINY OF MAN.

We have just issued 9,000 copies of a new illustrated book entitled, "THE LOADSTONE MOTHER of MAGNETISM." We propose to give these 9,000 copies away absolutely FREE to interested persons in order to show the startling possibilities of this great magnetic stone. We want you to have a copy FREE! WRITE TO-DAY.

Postage to U.S.A, 2½ As. or letters wont reach.

ADDRESS, MAGNETIC MINERAL Co. 2003, Lexington Ave, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

1st Sunday in Advent.
30th November, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 48, 287, 559, 558. 3-0 p. m. United Service. Preacher: The Lord Bishop of Diocese.—Hymns 391, 108, 215, 51. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: The Lord Bishop of Diocese Canticles—Stanford in B. Anthem—"Come up hither"—Spohr.—Hymns 403 217. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a. m. Matins (Choral) and Sermon; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; and Sermon by the Rev. Father Tovey 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by The Rev. Yates Alms for the S. P. G.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort. Chaplain Rev W. Thomson, Morning Service 9-30, a.m., Evening Service 6-30, pm Subject of sermon—"Saint Andrew." George's Hospital Nursing Association.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart: Sunday School, 5-0 p. m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. Rev. F. Hart. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, A. Brown.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

Horlick's Malted Milk

An Ideal Travelling Companion

—A real boon for long journeys, where nutriment is necessary in a convenient and easily prepared form. Made of nothing but the purest cream milk and cereals. An excellent thirst quencher and delightfully palatable.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

DALE'S GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE. SOCIETY.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that their is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

AGENTS WANTED. *General Agents.*

Address: Graham's Buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 27. BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 1-8		1-8
2 do. Rentes.	86 3-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 3-1	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 13-16		3-16
do, 2 months' hence ...	26 7-9		3-36
Bar Silver in New York	closed		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·30		1-2
do, do, at Berlin.	20·50	unchgd	
do, do, New York	closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight...	4 12-16		1-16
do Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	4 5-8	unchgd	
do, 7 day Market Loans ...	4 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by India and China selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 225,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...£37,400,000 Inc. £600,000
Public Deposits. £ 9,700,000 Dec. £900,000
Other Deposits...£40,700,000 Inc. £2,500,000
Govt. Securities...£11,200,000 Dec. £600,000
ther Securities.£29,600,000 Inc. £1,600,000
Notes and Gold..£27,500,000 Inc. £600,000

The Bank Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	moderate business
Futures ...	Quiet
Manchester	Dull and inactive
Total Sales ...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports ...	20,000
Mid-Americans	...7·20 –05
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	... 10·10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·87	6·85	6·85
—04	—05	—04
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
6·86	6·87	6·87
—04	—04	—04
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
6·88	6·85	6·83	6·70
—04	—04	—04	—01

NEW YORK—

New York and New Orleans markets closed.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 3-4
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 7-8
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	d 6
Good Bhownagger ...	d 6 1-4
F. G. Bhownagger ...	d 6 3-8
Fine Bhownagger ...	d 6 1-2
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d 6 1-2
Good Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 3-8
F. G. Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 7-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 9-16
Good . G. Oomras ...	d 6 5-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d 6 9-16
Good Broach	d 6 5-8
F. G. Broach	d 6 25-32
Fine Broach	d 6 15-16
Good Khandeish	d 6 3 16
F. G. Khandeish	d 6 5-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	...
Wheat White Karachi	...37 3-4unchgd
Do. Months	...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal
Do. Months	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Tone—Quiet	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...Unchanged

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	..53
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	...Nominal
Do. Months	... ...
Do. Name of Ports	... .
Brown Cawnpore	...48 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	4 3-4 to 1-2
Do. Months—	...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet	
Linseed Calcutta	...45+3d
Do. Months	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nearest	Value
Linseed Argentine—La Plata . 43 1-4unchgd	
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—	Firm

Linseed crop estimate—The Argentine Linseed Crop is estimated at 800000 tons Surplus for Export.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market... £6-16-6—1s. Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done earlier

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... Closed

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3 0 1-2 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Steady

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B...£66 7-8 –7-8
Copper Braziers ...£82 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...£7 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags..12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ..Jan.-Mar.—Sellers,

Tone—Quiet—Only small business

Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 11 1-4—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal

Tone—Still nothing doing

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 4+3-4d
Months of Shipments ...Nov.—Sellers.
9 8 3-4 +1-4d—May Sellers

Tone—Lteady and rather dearer—Not much offering.

E A R & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Unchadged

Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta ... 11 3 3-4unchgd.
C and F Bombay ... 11 2 1-4 unchgd
Month of Shipments—Dec.—Value.
Java Sugar—Very quiet—Prices unchanged

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] Nov. 28th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
13 Boxes Bulln	683520	London	National Bank
Sovns	15000	do	do
10 Boxes Sovns	750000	Alexandria	do
11 Boxes Bulln	401250	London	Sapt P&O S N Co
Sovns ...	145500	do	do
35 Boxes Sovns	2625000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
11 Boxes Bulln	825600	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	92	103,988
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	38	43,879

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,, ,, 31st Oct.	5 ,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,, 1st Oct	6 ,,

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet with rates unchanged and business continues slack

We quote—

T T on London Ready	...1s 4 1-32
Demand draft Mail	...1s 4 1-16d
Credit 3 months sight	...1s 4 11-32d
Do Forward	...1s 4 5-16 Jan-Feb
Do France Ready	.171 3-4
Do Marks ,,	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...143 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...192 1-4
Japan ,,	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

The market opened at 95 1-4 for to-day's settlement, and the settlement passed off quietly at 95 3-16 to 95 5-16. Closing rates are as under.

We quote—

Cash ...	Rs. 95	5 0
1st Settlement ...	95	5 0

BULLION—

Bar Silver in London was 3-16 down both for ready and forward at 26 13-16 and 26 7-8 respectively. The New York market was closed for a holiday. The local market opened at 68 1-4 for the first Settlement and closes 1-8 higher as under,

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 24	0 0
Australian Gold ...	,, 23	15 6
Sovereigns Gold ...	,, 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	,, 68	6 0
1st Settlement ...	,, 68	6 0
2nd Settlement ...	,, 68	1 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	,, 77	12 0
1st Settlement ...	,, 77	12 0
2nd Settlement ...	,, 77	7 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs, allotments were made of 17.50 lakhs bills and 82.50 lakhs T.T. at 1s 4 1-32d and 1s 4 1-16 d. respectively, tenderers at then rates receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 100.30 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is reduced to 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 7th Nov and arrived to-day with the mail of the 14th November brings £30,000 Silver, £140,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,80,000
Bombay ...	... ,,	15,30,000
Madras ...	... ,,	1,10,000
Total...	,,	25,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th November and comes with the mails of the 21st November brings £100,000 Silver £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,50,000
Bombay ...	... ,,	21,10,000
Madras ...	... ,,	1,80,000
Total...	,,	25,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st November and comes with the mail of the 28 November brings £20,000 silver and £180,000 bar gold for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	6,20,000
Bombay ...	... ,,	8,00,000
Madras ...	... ,,	3,30,000
Total...	,,	17,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	3,08,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	30,32,000
Sundries ...	20,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	5,08,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	15,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	2,26,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	7,10,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	16,83,000
Bullion	4,31,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	5,03,000	.....
Sundries	7,000	.....
Cash	... ...	25,79,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week ...	Bales 1913. 88,300	Bales 1912. 38,810	Bales. Differences. + 49,490
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 27th Nov. ...	423,641	152,315	+274326
Shipments for the week ...	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	22,480	2,724	+ 19,756
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	78	100	+ 22
Total ...	22,558	2,824	+ 19,734
Total Shipment from 1st Sep to 27th Nov			
Europe... ...	210,939	53,791	+157178
China ...	5,945	.....	+ 5,945
Japan ...	110,840	16,914	+ 93,926
Coast Ports ...	3,521	3,778	– 257
Total	331,975	74,483	+256792
Afloat in harbour, Europe. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	15,245	2,589	+ 12,656
	16,998	8,260	+ 8,738

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept to 1st Nov 1913 2380 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept to 15th Nov. 1913 2,426 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 27th Nov., 1913 ...	426,641
	1051,641
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913 to 27th Nov., 1913 ...	331,775
	720,366
Less Afloat	32,243
	688,123
Less Estimated mill consumption	269,000
	419,123
Less up-country by rail ...	4,806
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 28th Nov. 1913. ...	414,317
Difference since last week	+ 30,436

Receipts of various growths of Cotton a Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	16,641	40,279	11,419
Central India.	923	4,520	226
Barsee and Nagur ...	4,383	6,009	2,397
Berar ...	16 466	36,762	7,673
Central Provinces ...	8,405	19,199	1,529
Total Oomras	46,818	106,769	23,244
Dholleras ...	1,125	14,166	609
Broach ...	6	1,497	5
Compta and Dharwar ...	919	42,486	10,681
Westerns ...	964	12,566	21,371
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	35,450	232,202	82,193,
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	2,106	9,366	1,140
Sind ...	855	4,678	2,209
Persian ...	.....	132	267
American ...	.....	2,139	9,853
Egyptian ...	.....	437	440
Other sorts...	... ...	203	238
Total ...	88,300	426,641	152,315

a Or 1,750 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Slight fluctuations occurred in the Home markets during the past week, but on the whole the tone has been easier and prices all round are lower, as will be seen from our usual table below. The feeling has been bearish, owing to crop estimates being increased and a poor trade demand at Home. Though we have no reason to anticipate much further decline, it is quite possible that prices have not yet grounded. At the same time we think we are near bottom rates, and we should not be surprised to see a reaction at any moment. In spite of some recent high estimates of fifteen million bales and over, we have no reason to expect a crop of more than fourteen and a quarter million bales, and it is not unlikely that Messrs. Neill Brothers' estimate of 13,800,000 bales may prove correct. We have faith in market and look for higher prices eventually.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Jan. ...	13·02	12·84	—·18
,, Mar. ...	13 04	12 93	—·11
Spot ...	13·09	13·30	—·30
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan. ...	13·13	12 97	—16
,, Mar. ...	13·20	13·10	—·10
Spot	13 1-8	12 15-16	—3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov.-Dec.	7·03	6·87	—·16
,, Jan.-Feb.	7·00	6·85	—·15
Spot ...	7·41	7·20	—·21

In the local market we have experienced fluctuations, but on the whole Oomras descriptions are about Rs. 6 lower and Bengals about Rs. 5 lower. Broach is almost unchanged. The decline has been due to free selling by export houses, the bazaar and local mills having been good buyers. A fairly large business has been put through in nearly all styles, but fine Khamgaon Akola January and Bengals have been chiefly in request. Ready Bengals, Khandeish and Berar sorts have also been on demand by shippers and mills. The tone of the market is steady and good Broach opens to-day at Rs. 310, while fine Khamgaon Akola is Rs. 275.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND Co :—Liverpool.—"Quiet and steady market. No special feature. Underlying situation is bullish."

GRUNING AND Co—"Prevailing opinion is that the crop may turn out larger than expected."

HENTZ AND Co.—(New York.) "Our estimate of the crop is 15,500,000 bales."

LATER.

There has been little business doing to-day. Prices are almost unchanged at the close.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	324	Mar.
Good do do ...	311	,,
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat — ...	295	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	291	,,
,, ,, Yeotmal ...	286-7	,,
,, ,, Dhamangaon P.	282	,,
,, ,, Khamgaon Akola	274-5	,,
,, ,, Amraoti ...	277	,,
,, ,, Khandeish ...	253	,,
F. G. ,, Khandeish ...	243	,,
Fine ,, Muthia ...	248-9	,,
,, ,, Bengal ...	235-6	Dec.
,, ,, do ...	238	Jan.
F. G. Bengs	233	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER —

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·89	6·87	6·87
+02	+02	+02
Feb.-Mar.	**March-April**	**April-May**
6 87	6·88	6·89
+01	+01	+01
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
6·89	6·86	6·84
+01	+01	+01

FREIGHTS.

The market has been more active of late and rates have advanced 1s. per ton. The following business is reported this week—

ANTWERP.—609 tons ready at 14s. seeds cotton, 1,000 tons February at 12s. 6d. l s., 14s. 6d. s.c.

DUNKIRK.—1,000 tons December at 12s. 9d. l. s., 14s. 9d. s. c., 500 tons Feb. to May at 13s. 6d. l. s., 15s. 6d. s. c.

HAVRE.—1,000 tons December at 16s. 6d. s. c., 400 tons January at 14s. 6d. l.s., 15s. 6d. s. c. and 2,000 tons February at the same rates.

GENOA:—500 tons March to June at 13s. 6d. l. s., 12s. 6d. s. c.

HULL.—30,000 tons any position from December to June at 12s. 6d. to 13s. l.c,

MARSEILLES-LIVERPOOL.—2,500 tons January and 2,500 tons February at 13s. 6d. l.s., 14s. 6d. s. c. Also 800 tons January and 800 tons February at 24s. l. s., 14s. 6d. s.c. 15s. wheat.

FIXTURES.—The following are reported: S. S. *Vasileos Constantino*:—chartered by an export house at 13s, scale, for December.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	7,569,375	6,165,717
Linseed	4,457,410	3,909,648
Rape, Rai ...	1,085,654	1,170,430
Gingellyseed ...	1,719,434	828,464
Poppyseed	405,680	332,912
Groundnuts ...	915,071	886,332
Castorseed ...	2,071,334	1,522,364
Rice.....	4,393,532	3,645,898
Myrabollams ...	591,194	795,136
Cottonseed.....	3,772,840	2,639,665
Mowraseed.....	610,912	229,700
Gram	913,359	1,745,695
Jowar.....	820,685	918,270
Maize	9,338	388,615
Barley.....	233,455	572,939

* Since 1st July, 1912.

LINSEED :—

The market has fluctuated during the week but the tone has been decidedly firmer, and prices show an advance all round. This has been due to the firm advices from Home, and to bears covering previous sales. Reports are current of damage to the Argentina crop by cold weather. The market closes firm.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 11	0 B.T.
December ...	,, 8 5	0 R.T.
May. ...	,, 9 0	0 ...

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a very moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May	8 15	0 R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore	7 12	0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore,	9 0	0 ,,

WHEAT :—

The market is steady and the absence of rain upcountry is causing some anxiety.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 9	0 R. T.
White Delhi, May ...	5 13	6 ...

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market is quiet with only a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 58	8 0
Mimbara	,, 59	8 0
Red Khandwa ...	,, 53	0 0
Black Kutni	,, 48	8 0
Yellow Hingaughat ...	,, 62	8 0
White ,, ...	,, 60	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market has fluctuated and closes quiet but steady as under.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 10	12 0 B.T.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Bold..	Rs. 50	0 0
Small..	,, 49	0 0

CASTORSEED :—

The market is steady with business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7	2 0 R. T.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,05,00,000	6,07,238	500	1,615	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,674	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	60,225	100	90	n	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	624	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,599	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£31	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	73	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$125	£20	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15,00,000	5,98,415	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500A } k £375,0.0B }	£415,000	£30,105	{ £17½ £12½	{ £21½ £31½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1,000,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	610	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,00,000	30,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* National quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	660
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	9·5	135
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	115
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	110
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	570
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	6½ p.c.	127

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12.	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c	p. c	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Runchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	825	140	62-5	53-5	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co, Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld ..	Kothari Sutana and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	220	39,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-3	700	1,360	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	8213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 250	1,810	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co, Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	107½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,15,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	8½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06, 00c	...	250	430	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	30ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co, Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,80,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	18,54,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	715	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	½
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,350	7,036-1-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,130 x. d.	33016-1-2	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit. Sons and Co.	33,09,570	...	60,71,955	44,58,815	1,000	2,600	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	150	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,750	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	955	267-4-4	10	10	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	23,14,976	100	145	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	812½	2,72,244	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	8,00 000	...	2378,114-2	...	1,000	5,000	4,356-4-3	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg and Wg. Co. Ld. (?).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld.	11,15,900g	...	7,59,933	20,22,365		60	Loss 3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250 x.d.	275	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	20,0 ,00	2 ,65,799	250	305	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000q	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,000	580 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing &

COTTONSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 0 0
MOWRASEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready.... .. Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	88,300	bales
Wheat	72,034	cwts
Linseed	18,304	"
Rapeseed	2,773	"
Gingellyseed ...	154,786	"
Poppyseed	1,077	"
Groundnuts	25,710	"
Castorseed	21,832	"
Rice	130,612	"
Myrabolams... ...	4 229	"
Cottonseed	143,809	"
Mowraseed	8,466	"
Gram	68,429	"
Jowar	8 658	"
Maize	487	"
Barley	342	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS :—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market remains very quiet.

TURKEY RED PLAINS AND DHOOTIES :—The Home market is quiet with a slightly easier tendency owing to the decline in cotton and an absence of demand. The Bombay market is quiet with no enquiry at all.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is dull and the demand very poor. Home prices are steady.

METALS.

COPPER & YELLOW METALS.—There have been heavy fluctuations in the Home market and our market has also moved in sympathy. There are, however, large sales reported during the week.

LOCAL YARNS.

Owing to the easier tendency of the Home cotton markets, and a poor enquiry for yarns from China, the market here has been very quiet during the past week and only a few sales of 10s., 12s. and 15s. are reported.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone,—Strong and advancing.		
Snowflake Brand .....150°		per case.
American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	"	5 2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	"	4 14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125°		
American	"	4 14 2
White Camelia		per 2 tins
Brand in tins ..... 125°		4 5 0
Elephant Brand		per 2 tins
Bulk in tins .....125°		4 5 0
Elephant Brand per 8 L.		Imp. gals
Bulk without tins ...125°	"	8 11 0
		per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins...125°	"	4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0	3	6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	11	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	5	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	6	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4	0	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	8	0
Shell 150 cases per case ...	5	8	0
Anchor cases per case ...	5	0	0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4	14	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet, transations are very small and fluctuations are limited. Bank of Bombay shares reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,645; Bank of India at Rs. 62 1-2; Indian Specie have gradually declined to Rs. 269; Eastern Bank at and about Rs. 73. Press shares are neglected and prices are nearly unchanged. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advanced have declined to Rs. 825; Bombay Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 100; Century at Rs. 235; Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 1,840; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are steady at Rs. 1,365; Crescents at Rs. 107 1-2; Currimbhais have ruled at and about Rs. 212 1-2; Davids are quiet at Rs. 440; Jamsheds at Rs. 92 1-2; Kohinoors have improved to Rs. 715; Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,130; New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 207 1-2; New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 955; Standards at and about Rs. 1,115 Swadeshi at and about Rs. 1,460; Finlays at Rs. 305; Fazalbhais at Rs. 430; In miscellaneous companies Allcock Ashdown are unchanged at Rs. 150, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have changed hands at Rs. 760; Oriental G. S Life Assurance Company shares at Rs. 500; Port Canning and Land Improvement cost are at Rs. 812 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are declined to Rs. 75 and defd. shares to Rs. 126 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 170; Tata Hydro E P Supply Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 1,000 and preferenee shares are unchanged at Rs. 890; Bombay S. T. Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 230 and preference shares at Rs. 265; the Bombay E. Supply and the Tramways Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 195 and preference shares at Rs. 170. In railway companies Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 660; Tapti Valley at Rs. 570; Amritsar Pattos at Rs. 135; Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 120; Central rovinces at Rs. 115; Gujrat Railways Rs. 110. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The last day's sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman presiding:—

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Kissonsing Vithalsing, a Hindu, who was committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, was brought up for trial before his lordship and a common jury.

Mr. Khandalawala prosecuted, while the accused was undefended. Sub-Inspector Sabaji was in charge of the case.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was employed as a *moonim* in the firm of Virchand Narotamdas. He was doing the work of a cashier for the last two months. On or about October 22, 1913, he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a *hoondi* for Rs. 1,000 and also made a false entry in the account book. The complainant had two *pedis*, one in Bombay and the other in Yavala. In the Bombay *pedi* there was another man who also acted as *moonim*. When he came across the accounts he found some alteration, so he made enquiries. When the accused received the hoondi, he went to one Narayandas Prabhashunker and told him that the hoondi belonged to his uncle; the accused then purchased from Narayandas some gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 791 and disappeared. The police were, therefore, communicated with and he was arrested at Nasik and some pieces of gold and silver and other goods were found on his person.

After recording evidence, the accused's statement in the magistrate's court was read, in which the accused said, "I admit I have committed the offence. Whatever I have done I have done."

When asked to make a statement in the sessions the accused said that he did not admit the guilt. He had made quite the contrary statement before the magistrate, because he was then ill and was compelled. He had landed property in Ahmednagar, and his wife had ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,000. He had deposited Rs. 1,000 with his master's firm in 1912 and as he wanted to do his own business he withdrew the sum this year. Before withdrawing the same he had written a letter to his master at Yevala.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" on both the charges but recommended him to mercy. His lordship, having agreed with the jury, sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The sessions was then dissolved.

SUIT ON A MORTGAGE.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of a suit filed by Meghji Vallabdas against Luxmon Jairam and others, claiming Rs. 7,203, being the balance due to the plaintiffs by the first defendant with further interest thereon at the rate of Rs. 13-8 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezikiel, appeared for the plaintiff; whilst the defendants were represented by Mr. Bhandarker, with Mr. Haveliwala, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal.

The plaint stated that by an indenture of a mortgage of June 15, 1906, made between the defendants, who were the mortgagors of one part, and the plaintiff of the other part, the mortgagors, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 12,000 lent and advanced to them by the plaintiff and conveyed by way of mortgage subject to redemption on payment of principal and interest. The mortgagors having failed to pay the mortgage money with interest, the plaintiff put up four of the mortgaged to him for sale by public auction and sold them on August 26, 1910, for Rs. 21,000 to the first defendant who became the auction purchaser thereof and signed an agreement. At the time of auction sale, the first defendant not having moneys to pay the earnest money in full, paid Rs. 2,500 and promised to pay the balance of the purchase money on the completion of the sale. Shortly afterwards, the first defendant approached the plaintiff and requested him to give him further time to complete the sale as he had not got the money to pay under the terms of the agreement of the sale, and it was arranged between them that the first defendant should pay interest to the plaintiff on the balance of the purchase money at the rate of 13 1-2 per cent. per annum till payment.

Since the time of the purchase by the first defendant at the auction sale, the plaintiff called upon the first defendant to complete the purchase and to pay to the plaintiff the balance due with interest; but the first defendant failed to pay. The property was again put up for sale and it was sold for Rs. 14,500, for which the plaintiff gave credit to the first defendant and he now claimed the balance due.

The plaintiff therefore prayed that pending the disposal of the suit a receiver should be appointed of the immoveable properties and the rents and profits thereof.

The Court passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff.

RIOTOUS INDIAN SOLDIERS.

An appeal preferred by Sophikhan Hassam, a convict, for the revision of sentence passed on him by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara, came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Mr. K. Koyaji appeared for the appellant while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the complaidant in the case is a young Maratha woman aged 20. She is dependent for her maintenance on the estate of her step-son, who is a minor. The estate was in the hands of the Deputy Nazir to whom she went on March 30, last, to receive her monthly allowance. She came to Satara from a village called Arle, which is 5 miles away from her residence. As the day was Sunday the office of the Nazir was closed, so she returned to her village. On her way to the village, she saw some five or six men whirling sticks. She then saw them passing by her, near the Yenna bridge. After a short time, while she was sitting near a tree, she saw the men approaching her. The appellant asked her name. She having refused, the accused caught her, struck her on the face, and then outraged her modesty. An iron-monger, who was passing by the way, asked the accused and his companions about this. The accused having threatened him, the latter went to his village and brought some villagers to his assistance. Seeing this all the accused ran away. The complainant and the villagers then complained to the police stating that the offenders were sepoys from the Satara musketry school. The police sub-inspector then went with the complinant to the barracks, and asked the woman to pick out the accused. The appellant and two of his friends were arrested, and after a few days the remaining accused were taken into custody. They were put up before Mr. Brayne, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who committed the appellant to the sessions on a charge under section 376 of the Indian Penal Code, and discharged the others.

The above-named sessions judge tried the accused and convicted and sentenced, him to three years' hard labour, from which he appealed.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

CAUSE LIST.—NOV. 29.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar

After the Chamber Work is over.

In Re Indian Coy's and the Credit Bank of India Ltd. vs D A Cama—Patell.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mecleod.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner Report.

674-09—Manebersha-Luxmibai widow vs N S Tamba and another—Shamrao.

454-12—Dastur and Co. Noormahomed Sachidina vs. Abdul Rassool Babu and others. Payne and Co.; Moti J M Little and Co.

489-12—Payne and Co. A. M. Jeewanji and Co. The Bombay and Hujaj Steam Navigation Co. of India Ltd. Bicknell M. R and E.

170-13—Judah and S Shivaji Lingoo Jaya vs. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari. Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Eze. Meghi vallabdas vs. Khimji Danji. Manecklal and V.

157-12—Judah and S Jeh G B Simhabai widow other vs. Solomon David Pezarkar and other. Sh M H Patell and Exe.

736-13—Patell and Eze R D Sethna vs. Wamon Balaji Jehangir G B.

971-12—Nadirsha and D Dadabhai Framji vs. Jamsetji Framji K and others. Pestonji R K Co Bhimji and Co; Jehangir M and S.

147-12—Madhowji K and Co Deoji Kanji vs Morarji Chaturbhuj. Patell and E.

904-13—Jamshedji R and D A Abdoolabhoy and Bros vs Mahomedally Rajabally and others.

791-13—Kanga and S Hasonali Moledina vs B N Lang and others.

109-13—Motichand and D Mancherji Byramji vs Limji Banaji Nowroji, Pestonji R K and Co.

277-13—Motichand and D Hakinabai and others vs Noorbhoy Abdool Husein and others. Payne and Co.

125-06—Nanu N and Co Mulji Nandar vs Lalji Amersey. Little and Co; Nanu and Co.

806-13—Crawford B and Co John Martin vs Charles Nersy Rogers Ardeshir H D and Co.

1015-13—Jamshedji—Ahmed Hajam Hoosein Mansur vs Mogul Hyderally Goolam Hoosein—D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-13—Nadirsha, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs J R Joshi, Captain.

748-12—Hirlal Jamuadas Deokaran v. Mulji Jethaji and Co Pestonji.

929-12—Subnis—M J Vakil vs Suleman Hasam Soudagar—Daphtary.

Short Causes.

765-13—Wadia—Madan Gopalchandrasen vs Ganeshlal Hanmahtrai—Jehangir.

Long Causes.

562-12—Payne, S R Bomanjee vs Johar. mal Mulchand, Madhowji.

810-11—Shroff Nandibai vs Vasanji Haridas Mansukhlal.

150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Jevabai Vadilal and others vs The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and E

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Jivabai Vadilal and others, The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and Co.

658-11—Dapthary F and W R D Sethna and others vs Nemraj Malsey and another, Ardesher H D and Co

355-11—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff D and D

312-13—Motichand and D, Nemchand Nathobhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam, Ardeshir H D and Co, Patell and E

441-09—Little and Co, Mahiradas Gopaldas vs Jeheram Gird andas, Jamshedji R and D.

486-13—Wadia G and Co, Purka Dolla and Co vs Gulam Husein Abdullali and others, Patel Ezika.

498-13—Dalsit and P Mangaldas Ranchordas and others vs Manek Ghellabhai, Manoklal and Tyabji.

390-13—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co vs Girdharilal Narayendas Tyabji and Co.

1223-12—D G Mantri Moreshwar Narayen vs Gajanan Narayen Little and Co.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Rs. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on December 16 at, 12 noon.

I.—New Members :—

New additional Members will make the oath or solemn affirmation and take their seats.

II.—Questions asked by the Honourable Members and the answers thereto.

III.—Bills :—

1. A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the formal recognition of heirs and the appointment of administrators of property by the courts in the Bombay Presidency—*Second reading*, (*Vide* item No. 9 under head VII.)

2. A Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886—*First reading.*

3. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879—*First reading.*

4. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898—*First reading.*

5. A Bill to provide for the making and execution of town planning schemes—*First reading.*

6. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874—*First reading.*

IV.—Motions of amendments of which notice has been given.

V.—Discussion of matters of general public interest.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

All Bombay has been at the Excelsior this week, and everybody has the same verdict about the first half of the film "Germinal" that it is one of the finest pieces of work that have been seen on the screen in the East. Beginning from to-night the second half will be shown, and to judge from the story, it will be even better than the first, as there will be more movement in it. Some, while admiring the beauty of film, have found it rather lacking in incident, but in the latter part of the story there is sensation enough to please the strongest appetite and the incidents follow thick and fast. To meet the wants of those who missed the first half, the management have arranged to show the first four parts at 6 and 9-15, so that those who want to see the whole film can go early and then to stay to see the second half at the regular show immediately after. Those who have seen the begining can go at the regular times. There will be a matinee on Sunday afternoon when the whole film will be shown. There is a new comedian on the new bill, "Little Zola," who is described as "four feet two of fun." He comes from pantomimes at Drury Lane and the Lyceum, so that he ought to prove a comedian of the very first rank.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

Olympia Picture Palace will, from to night, throw on the screen a highly sensational picture entitled "Saved From the Mormons", "Chains of Honour" will constitute an additional attraction, inasmuch as it will depict a startling picture in smart society.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

At this popular theatre there is a good programme now showing. There are no less than five items on the bill including a big detective drama, and a couple of good comics. An interesting variety turn introduces "The Daniel Brothers," a clever pair of acrobatic jumpers. There are also some fine views of a Regatta on the Mekong River, Siam.

A BABY SHOW IN BOMBAY.

Accounts of baby shows often amuse us when we read in them the mail papers, and they are by no means unknown in other parts of India. However, what is announced as the first baby beauty show which has ever been held in Bombay is to commence on Monday, at a bazaar in St. Mary's High School, Mazagon. The bazaar will be open every day until Friday night, and the babies will be judged on Wednesday at 5 p.m. This promises to be a really interesting event, as valuable prizes have been given including two nursery chairs, one folding push-car, one doll's perambulator and several consolation prizes. These are all being presented by the Nestle and Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th November 1913.

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S "EGYPT," Nov. 28.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer "Egypt," Captain F. R. Summers, expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from England, with mails of the 14th November, brings the following passengers :—

Adams, Miss E
Addinsell, Miss G
Aers, Mr H S
Allanson, Mr G H
Almaram, Dr
Anderson, Mr D W H
Andrade, Mr F J
Andrade, Mrs
Andrews, Mrs and infant
Annett, Mr H E
Annett, Mrs and infant
Ashrof, Mr S S
Avery, Mr T
Avery, Mrs
Bai, Mrs Sone
Baker, Mr Herbert
Baldock, Lt-Col C B
Bansal, Rai Sahib Hiralall
Bansal, Mrs
Barnard, Mr F H
Barrett, Mrs R and child
Batten, Miss
Baxendale, Mr F S
Baxendale, Mrs and three children
Bary, Mr Vernon B F
Bilton, Miss
Birch, Mr A R
Birch, Mrs
Blanchett, Mr
Boileau, Mr C
Bowen, Mr H J
Bowes, Mr B
Bowes-Lyon, Hon F
Boyle, Mr W M
Boyle, Mrs
Brain, Sir Francis
Brain, Lady
Braithwaite, Mr W D
Bray, Mr E H
Bray, Mrs
Bresleur, Mr W A
Bresleur, Miss
Brett, Mr E W
Bridcutt, Mr S H
Brown, Miss Mabel
Buchanan, Mr P R
Buchanan, Mrs
Buckland, Mrs
Cameron, Mr A P
Campbell, Mr C R
Campbell, Mr G C
Carr, Major H A
Carter, Mr J S
Chicken, Mr R B G
Chicken, Mrs
Chota-Nagpur, Rt Rev the Bishop of
Christien, Mr F E
Christien, Mrs
Clarice, Sister
Claydon, Mr C E
Claydon, Mrs
Collier, Mr Edgar
Comyn, Mrs C
Cooper, Mr F
Corliss, Mr John
Corliss, Miss Clara K
Cow, Mr Douglas
Cow, Mrs
Crawford, Mr J
Crawford, Mr M M
Crook, Mrs J W
Crossland, Mr C
Daley, Mrs J J
Dallas, Miss
Danby, Mr Clement C
Danby, Mrs
Danby, Miss
Dandridge, Mr A P
Dattspont, Mr
Daunton, Miss M
David, Mr E D
David, Mrs
Davies, Mr E
Day, Mr W
Deague, Mrs E
Deague, Mrs
Dealey, Col J A
Dealey, Mrs
de Faverney, Mdme, la Comtesse
Dewey, Mrs A P
Dick, Mr H A
Doake, Mr R B
Dolton, Miss Edith
Donaldson, Mr L
Douglas, Mrs
Downing, Mrs Geoffrey
Drimmie, Mr T
Drimmie, Mrs
Dube, Major R
Duller, Mr A
Dunbar, Mr L G
Early, Mr C W
Early, Mrs
Edmond, Mr J
Edmunds, Mr M G
Edmunds, Mrs
Edwards, Mrs Mary A
Edwards, Mrs Norah J
Edwards, Mr W
Edwards, Mrs
Elliot, Mr E
Elies, Mr E H
Eslick, Mr W J
Evans, Mrs C
Evans, Mr George E
Fairbairn, Miss D
Fairbairn, Miss R
Farrell, Mr H E V
Feilmann, Mrs and infant
Feilmann, Miss
Ferguson, Mr J P
Ferguson, Mrs
Flanagan, Major K Woulfe
Fleming, Mr F L H
Ford, Mr W A W
Foster, Capt E C
Fowle, Miss M E L
Fox, Mr C
Fox, Mrs and three children
Fox, two Misses
Freeman, Mr H
Freeman, Mr J Childe
Fuchs, Mr D W
Fuchs, Mrs
Garrett, Mr J D
Gaston, Mr George
Gaudie, Mr F A
Gaussen, Col
Gibson, Mrs Arthur
Gibson, Miss
Gibson, Miss P M
Gidvani, Mr A T
Gill, Mr C R
Gillett, Mrs E S
Gillmore, Mrs
Gillum, Mr S J
Goldsmith, Dr B K
Goulding, Miss R
Graham, Mr R
Graham, Mrs and two infants
Gregory, Miss
Gregson, Mr C B
Gregson, Mrs
Griffith, Mr W
Grossman, Mr V
Groves, Rev C T
Hall, Mrs C W
Haley, Mr W
Hamilton, Mrs H Fenwick
Hannay, Mr E H
Hardman, Major G M N
Hardman, Mrs
Harmer, Mrs A
Harris, Mr J
Harrison, Mr F
Harvey, Lieut V
Hashmat Rai, Mr
Hastings, Miss
Hayward, Miss M C
Heal, Mr G
Healey Mrs Henry
Health, Mr A R A
Heath, Mrs
Heeman, Mrs
Heinig, Mr W H
Herbert, Mr A G
Herbert, Mrs
Herbert, Mr L W A
Herbert, Mrs, child and infant
Hickox, Rev S E
Higgs, Mr E A
Hill, Mr L W
Hitchens Mr Owen
Hoare, Mr H G
Hoare, Mrs
Holms Hoggan, Mr W
Hopkins, Miss Dorothy
Hordern, Mr A W
Indore, H H the Maharani of
Holkar, H H Prince Yeswant Ras
Holkar, H H Princess Manorama
Israle, Mr
Jackson, Hon A D
Jackson, Miss M C E
Jackson, Mr Thos
Jacobson, Mr B
Jacobson, Mrs
Jacobson, two Misses
James, Mr W
Jennings, Mrs
Johnson, Mr C H G
Johnson, Mrs
Jones, Mr R L
Kapurthala, Prince Charanjeet Singh of
Karbhari, Mr K M
Keegan, Col D F
Keegan, Mrs
Keegan, Miss
Kenward, Mr L V
Kirby, Mr John
Kinnear, Miss
Knowles, Major G
Lacon, Mr P H
Land, Mrs
Lane, Mr W J
Lane, Mrs, child and infant
Langford-Rowley, Mr
Larsen, Mr Martin
Larsson, Mrs
Lauriston-Lewis, Mr J
Lauriston-Lewis, Mrs
Lea, Mr C R
Lee, Major A
Lenaham, Mrs R B and child
Lindsay, Mr Wm Stuart
Lister, Mr C
Lobb, Mr C
Lutyens, Mr E L
Lyall, Mr H
Lyall, Mrs and child
Lyddon, Mr C H
Lyddon, Mrs and Infant
Macdonald, Capt H
Macdonald, Mrs
MacDonald, Mr L W
Mackie, Mrs R W and child
Mackenzie, Mrs
Macnee, Mrs F J
Macpherson, Capt A D
Mainwaring, Col H G
Manley, Mrs
Marchant, Miss F
Marr, Mrs B
Marr, Mr P A
Marsh, Miss Ethel
Martin, Miss E
Mason, Mr H W
Mason, Mrs child infant
Massy, Capt S D
Mathew, Mr Charles
Mathew, Mrs
Maule, Mr H A C
May, Mr S
McDonald, Mr E
McDonald, Mrs
McGowan, Mr G
McLeod, Mr Norman
Medland, Mr J W
Medland, Mrs and infant
Meelboon, Mr T A
Meelboon, Mrs
Moir, Mrs W
Moncrieff, Mrs A L
Montanaro, B M VO Col A F
Montgomery, Mr G C
Morgan, Mr C H
Morton, Mr T
Mosely, Mr C H
Muir, Mr Frank
Muir, Capt W W
Murdock, Mr R A
Murdock, Mrs
Nehru, Mr S S
Newman, Mr W J
Nicholls, Mr J
O'Reilly, Mr K W
Parkin, Capt J F
Parr, Mr S C
Patel, Mr P V
Patel, Mrs
Pattie, Mr J
Pauling, Mr Percy
Pawson, Mr A C
Pennington, Mr G E
Perkins, Mr G
Perree, Mrs M E
Perrin, Mr
Perrin, Mrs
Phillips, Mr G A
Phillips, Mr G H L
Phillips, Lt-Col H de T
Poole, Mr A E
Pooler, Mr
Pooler, Mrs
Portales, Mr Rudolf
Preece, Mr A E
Price, Mr W Norman
Pugh, Mr C W
Quinn, Mr P
Ramsay, Mr A G
Ramsay, Mrs
Ramsden, Mr G
Read, Mr F E
Reed, Dr H Stanley
Reid, C I E, Mr Marshall
Richardson, Mr C S
Richardson, Miss D M
Richardson, Mr G T
Rigg, Capt D
Rimmer, Mr J W
Ritchie, Mr J F
Robert, Mrs M
Robert, Mr V A
Rollo, Mrs L D
Rollo, Capt L D
Ross, Miss B Forbes
Ross, Capt E C O
Royer, Mr
Royer, Mrs
Ryan, Miss M Franks
Rybot, Capt N V L
Ryder, Mr W
Santos, Mr M H de B and infant
Sargon, Mrs Cecil F
Saunders, Mr C
Scales, Mr. Albert W
Scroope, Mr C F
Shand, Capt J J B
Shaw, Mr E C E
Shaw, Mrs
Shearing, Mrs A E
Sidgwick, D S O, Mr C K D
Simms, Mr H L
Simson, Mrs B
Skirving, Mr O Scott
Slack, Capt G H
Slater, Mr J Sanders
Slater, Mrs
Smart, Mrs Mary
Smith, Mrs D, child and infant
Smith, Mr Sydney F
Smyth, Mr R S
Sparks, Mr H W
Spurgin, Lieut E W
Squires, Mr G W
Stace, Capt R E
Stanley, Miss R
Stevenson, Major F H G
Stevens, Mr J
Stewart, Mr A
Stewart, Mrs
Stone, Mr G P B
Stone, Mrs
Stoneham, Mr R
Stout, Miss
Straghan, Mrs
Straghan, Miss
Struthers, Sir John
Struthers, Lady
Stuart, Mr E S
Sutton, Mr J F
Symons, Mrs A
Taylor, M R H
Tebbutt, Mr S J
Thurman, Mr W A
Tomlin, Mrs
Tomlin, Miss
Tomlin, Mr C G
Topping, Mrs A
Tepping, Miss
Tottenham, Mr P M
Trevost, Mr F M
Trine, Mrs C W
Turnbull, Mr G
van Varseveld, Mr Francis
Verney, Capt R
Vickers, Rev O L
Wagstaffe, Mr C R E
Walker, Mr E
Wallace, Maj E C
Waller, Capt R S de W
Waller, Mrs and infant
Walsh, Mr C A
Walton, Major H R
Wantage, Community, The Revd. Mother
Watson, Mr A G
Watson, Mr R H
Wesley, Rev B P
Wharnirst, Mr R W
White, Mr R Bazley
Whiting, Miss
Whittle Mr A T
Whittle, Mrs
Williamson, Mrs
Wilson, Mr J W
Wilson, Mrs M E
Wingrove, Miss E
Womersley, Mr Thos A
Wood, Mr P
Wood, Mr Percy
Wood, Mr W A
Woodhouse, Mrs
Wookey, Rev W
Worthington, Dr G V
Wright, Mr A G
Wright, Mr H F

DEPARTURE.

PER S.S. "MANTUA" Nov. 29

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Mantua" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers.

Bordes, Mr F
Burnham, Mrs J C
Burnham, Mrs and Mrs
Bickinsop, Maj F L
Bowers, Col and Mrs
Blowers, Miss
Burke, Mr W
Burrows, Mr Henry
Carter, Mr G
Clutterbuck, Mrs P H child and nurse
Collins, Mr W H
Cuffin, Mrs H A
Cuthbert, Miss
Cheesman, Mr E H
Cox, Mr D A
Cropper, Mr P
Daniell, Lt Col F
Davidson, Mr Mackenzie
Eplett, Mr W H
Fairbairn, Mrs J U and infant
French, Mr V C
Giles, Miss
Greenland, Mr C A D
Gubbins, Mr
Grimsdale, Mr E P
Hall, Miss W E
Harper, Mr W
Hamilton, Mr C S
Hoppit, Mr
Hudson, Mr W Scott
Hutton, Miss R
Jamieson, Mr T
Johns, Mr J E
Kenney, Mr W M
Liddiard, Miss B
Lindoe,
Lochhead, Mr B H
Macpherson, Mr
Martelli, Mr
Martin, Miss Dorothy
Michael, Mrs W H
Muriel, Mr C E
Mackenzie, Mr D
Mears, Mr and Mrs
Murray, Mr
Nicolls, Mr R N
Nilsson, Miss B A
Oddie, Major and Mrs
Orr-Ewing, Mrs
Patni, Mr and Mrs
Potter, Capt D
Pitman, Mr E and Mrs
Quasipal, Captain
Reid, Mr V J
Renny-Tailyour, Miss E
Renny-Tailyour, Miss L I
Rushton, Mr H G
Robinson, Mr
Rubie, Mr C
Ryves, Mr
Scott, Mr C V G
Seal, Mrs
Seal, Miss
Shannon, Mrs
Shove, Mr N A
Spencer, Mrs N
Stampe, Mrs W L
Steward, Miss
Strutt, Miss E
Salmon, Capt W H B
Shaw, Mr
Stabler, Miss
Thompson, Prof A and Mrs
Tuck, Capt C H A
Tuck, Mrs and two infants
Thorat, Mr A
Toms, Mr J B
Traylen, Mr G D
Vivian, Mr W
Woolley, Mr H
Wauchope, Mr W
Williams, Mr
Lathey, Mr H T P
Livermoore Miss M A
Lang, Mr B N
Logan, Major, L S
Low Mr H D
Luxton, Mr F W
Mackenzie Miss J
Makkain, Capt, J F
Mangakis, Mr and Mrs M D
Marlowe, Miss V
McCarthy, Major, J Mc D
McMillan, Miss
Meaghy Major, W J
Monger, Miss
Morgan, Mr and Mrs W
Morison, Capt, and Mrs J
Munro, Mr J A
Mueller, Dr, Carl
Myenko-Megrin, Mr A
Parker, Mr G. R
Russell, Miss A M
Seyfarth, Mr H
Shepherd Capt C I
Shaw, Mr and Mrs I L
Shute, Miss C parig Mr M
Stedman, Mr R G
Thomas, Major and Mrs R S
Thomas Capt, C G W
Thornely, The Hon. Justice Mr
Thornely, Mrs
Todd, Mr R
Vassel, Mrs B
Vassel, Master
Watson, Miss
Wilson, Miss L G H
Wilson, Mr A H
Wolfson, Mr and Mrs SJ child and 3 infants
Zaver, Dr

COTTON FIRE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 15,000.

At about 4 30 a. m. yesterday smoke was noticed issuing from a stack of cotton bales on the Cotton Green at Colaba, opposite Grant's Buildings. The watchman immediately gave the alarm to the Fire Brigade and the engines from Colaba and the Fort arrived at the place and extinguished the fire in about a quarter of an hour. The stack contained 550 bales and belonged to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The damage which is estimated at Rs. 15,000 is covered by insurance.

SIGNATURE OF THE ATHENS TREATY.

COMPROMISE ON MINOR POINTS.

Greece having accepted some of the Turkish demands, the Porte has withdrawn the others, and the Treaty was signed on Nov. 13.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* wrote on Nov. 13:—

I learn on good authority that the Government, before agreeing to the definite signature of the Treaty of Peace with Greece, which has already been initialled *ad referendum* by the Ottoman delegates, has telegraphed to Ghaliy Bey that, while it accepts in principle the conditions to which he and his colleagues have agreed, it must request that certain articles of the Treaty be modified and addition made to others with the object of avoiding future misunderstandings. The proposed additions and modifications deal with the four following points:—

1. Pious foundations (*Evkaf*). The Porte proposes that the Ottoman Minister of *Evkaf* should have the right to sell *vakuf* properties situated in the ceded territories which are directly attached to his Ministry.

2. *Muftis*. Although the Porte agrees to the suppression of payments made to the *Muftis*, that is to say, persons administering or enjoying the usufruct of certain pious foundations demands that the members of the Evrenos family, who are descended from Ghazi Evrenos, the conqueror of Salonika, shall be indemnified against loss under this head.

3. Railways. The Por

ESTABLISHED 1885. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—

FIRE (Special Terms to Property Owners)
BURGLARY (Including Housebreaking, Larceny and Theft).
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (Most Comprehensive Policy obtainable).
FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Fidelity guarantees issued and covered).
MOTOR CAR (All Risks covered at Lowest Rates).
CYCLE (Damage to and Theft of cycle covered).
MOTOR CYCLE (All Risks covered at Lowest Rates).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, Etc., Insured against Breakage).

LIFT AND HOIST INSURANCES.

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(POST BOX No. 112)

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

INSURANCE.

FIRE TRANSIT.
MARINE.
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS.
LIFE.
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
CYCLES MOTOR-CYCLES.
MOTOR CARS.

FOR PROSPECTUSES & RATES
APPLY TO:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905, Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
" White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red...	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White...	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
" 1895 (two crown)...	4	0
" 1890 (Princes)	5	0
" 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 Imp gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

The total inclusive cost for upkeep and running expenses including cleaning, Petrol, Lubricating, Renewal of Tyres, and all other charges, taken for a period of three years running in this country, averaged

ONLY Rs. 55 FOR EACH
500 MILES.
THE FORD MOTOR CARS

have done and are still doing this. Compare these figures with the running cost of any other make of car and see what a saving is effected by running a FORD MOTOR CAR.

Write us for Catalogue and detailed Specifications.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
35, Medows Street, Bombay. 10, Alipur Road, Delhi.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo."
Beethoven.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world".—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Note the name please SCHIED-MAYER & P. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it".—
Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.

LIPP PIANOS.

"The best upright piano in the world".—F. Hagh, Mus. B.

STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS.

"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure".—
Joh. Brahms.

POINTS IN FAVOUR OF OUR PIANOFORTES.
Superb Tone.
Delicate Touch.
Splendid Construction.

Cash or Deferred Payment.
Catalogue of pianos on application to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 29th November, 1913.

"A PEPYS OF MOGUL INDIA."

Among the European adventurers who played a prominent part in the India of a bygone era Niccolao Manucci was one of the most remarkable, and the record that he has left of his adventures and vicissitudes is of profound human interest. Mr. John Murray has just published under the title of "A Pepys of Mogul India" an abridged edition of the "Storia do Mogar" which has been prepared by Margaret L. Irvine from the translation made by her father, and this volume should be accorded a hearty welcome both in this country and at Home. The sketch of Manucci himself is sufficient to create interest in the story of his adventures. The "Pepys of Mogul India" ran away from Venice in 1653, at the age of fourteen, and, taking refuge on a vessel bound for Smyrna, was fortunate enough to find a protector in the person of an English nobleman whom he followed through Persia to India. On the death of his master he secured employment as an artillery-man in the service of Prince Dara Shukoh, the eldest son of Shahjehan. From war he turned to medicine and his "infallible remedy" for cholera, consisting of the application of a red hot iron to the stomach of the patient, sufficiently indicates his skill in the art. Medicine apparently lost its attractions for Manucci and he returned to warlike pursuits on being offered the position of captain of artillery by Rajah Jai Singh. But after several years he once more wearied of soldiering, and he then proceeded to Bassein, where he narrowly escaped the attentions of the Inquisition. Thence he went to Goa, and he ultimately returned to Agra and Delhi. About the year 1677, we find him at Bandra on Salsette Island. Here he was advised to buy a ship and engage in commerce. "They proposed to me," he writes "for taking charge of the ship a certain Ignacio de Taide, a Portuguese, who lived with the reputation of being a good Christian. To him I made over my ship and its cargo, which in all cost me the sum of fourteen thousand rupees. This caused others to confide to him considerable sums of money, seeing that I had faith in him. My orders to him were not to stray from the convoy. But having other views of his own, he went with the convoy only for a certain time." The ultimate result of the speculation was ruinous loss to Manucci, the gentleman who had "other views of his own" falsely alleging that the ship had been seized by pirates, and that he could not repay the money he had borrowed. So Manucci, after recovering from an illness which had partly resulted from his troubles, decided to return to the Mogul country to try his fortune once more. Accordingly, as he says, he turned his back on Bandra, "with a friar in my charge, whose name out of respect I will not disclose, and Antonco Machuda, a man well-known for his bravado and talk, which led to his murder at Goa." The behaviour of his two fellow travellers seems to have caused him endless annoyance and he declares that "if I wanted to write here the foolish acts done on the road by these two men, my story would become a very long one." However, the journey came to an end at last, and Manucci was soon in high favour as physician to the wife of Shah Alam, "although my Christian enemies did all they knew to prevent the prince's accepting me." But the position became irksome, and Manucci escaped to Goa, where he was employed by the Portuguese as envoy to the Mahratta chief, Sambha Ji, and also to Shah Alam, and for his services in this capacity the Governor conferred on him a patent of knighthood. He was still to encounter many other adventures before his death, which is said to have occurred in India in 1717, sixty-four years after his flight as a boy from Venice. Among the stories told by Manucci, several relate to *sati* and one of them recalls the famous adventure of which Job Charnock was the hero. During his stay in Agra, Manucci, in company with a young Armenian, came to a pyre which had been prepared for a Hindu woman, "who rested her eyes on us as if she appealed to us for help." The Armenian called upon his companion to join in rescuing the widow, and drawing their swords, they charged their horses into the crowd, who took to flight. The Armenian carried off the woman, had her baptized and married her. In another case, at Cassimbazar in Bengal, the outcome was far more tragic. A Hindu woman had poisoned her husband with the object of marrying her lover, a musician. But on the husband's death the musician turned his back on her, and having lost husband and lover, the woman resolved to be burned in a large pit. A great crowd gathered to look on, among them the musician, who hoped to receive something from her in the shape of a memento. Suddenly the woman took a gold chain from her neck, flung it round the young man's neck, and taking him forcibly into her arms jumped with him into the pit. "Thus," says our Oriental Pepys, "did she and the youth together expiate their sin and the murder of her husband." The original MS. closes with a long account of the disputes between the Jesuits and the Capuchins at Pondicherry, and there is only slight evidence of Manucci's death in India in 1717. But the record he left behind him is a fascinating story, and its publication in its present form will doubtless attract new readers to the "Pepys of Mogul India."

ANTI-STRIKE LEGISLATION.

New Zealand is evidently alarmed at the prevalence of the strike; no other state of mind can explain the severity of the legislation which has recently been introduced into the House of Representatives. The Dominion has had not only strikes but violent strikes to a degree which, considering its population, must be very disquieting, with the result that it is now sought to impose penalties upon those who take part in strikes or lock-outs. Compulsory arbitration is in force in New Zealand, and consequently it is provided that where a strike occurs every worker bound by an award or industrial agreement affecting the industry who participates in it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. An employer bound by an award and taking part in a lock-out shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £500. Similar penalties are provided for persons who are under bond and who aid or incite strikes; while on unions or incorporated societies the maximum penalty is £1,000 or £10 for every member, whichever amount is less. The registration of the union may be suspended for two years, and during that period the operation of industrial awards or agreements may also be suspended. If this Bill is passed the experiment will be an interesting one. In New Zealand, as at Home, we have seen the strike used as a weapon by reckless men, and on such men repressive measures of this kind are likely to have only a provocative effect. The strike weapon may inflict injury on the community, but it is too strong to be easily destroyed.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from April 1 to November 15, 1913, show a gain of Rs. 638, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

Rev. C. F. Andrews and Rev. W. W. Pearson have left Delhi for Calcutta *en route* to South Africa. They were seen off by a number of Europeans, among whom were Rev. Mr. Ullet, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Principal Rudra.

The Punjab Government has issued a *communique*, warning intending emigrants from the province against proceeding to British Columbia in search of employment on account of the labour market there being congested. It is proposed to prohibit the landing of the immigrants of the artisan or mineral or unskilled labour classes, until March 31 next.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Friday from Europe by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Egypt were:—Sir John and Lady Struthers, Hon. A. D. Jackson, Sir Francis and Lady Brain, Hon. F. Bowess-Lyon, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Chota-Nagpur, Col. A. F. Mantonaro, C.B., M.V.O., H. H. Prince Yashwant Rao Holkar, H. H. Princess Manorama Holkar, Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., Mdme, la Comtesse de Favourne and Prince Charnajeetsingh of Kapurthala.

Notes of the Day.

The Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, who is to succeed Sir John Fuller as Governor of Victoria, is the eldest son of Lord Sheffield. He was born in 1875, was educated at Oxford and was called to the Bar in 1902. He was Liberal member for the Eddisbury division of Cheshire from 1906 to 1910, but at the January election in the latter year his majority of 1,123 was turned into a majority for his opponent of 688. Mr. Stanley has not sat in Parliament since. Mr. Stanley married in 1905, Miss Margaret Evans-Gordon, and has one son and two daughters.

An interesting piece of evidence concerning the Indian mails has been given before the Dominions Royal Commission by Mr. Crabb, Second Secretary to the Post Office. Mr. Crabb said that the present contracts for mails to Australia and New Zealand were held by the fastest vessels, the P. and O. boats, which also carried the Indian mails. An improvement in the direction of speed would necessitate the building of an entirely new fleet, a very costly proceeding. The Brindisi route, he considered the best for Australia and India. Mr. Crabb's testimony is weighty, but opinion is hardly unanimous on these points, and it might be pertinent to ask whether it is not possible for the P. and O. Co. to accelerate the service by their present fleet.

Authenticated stories of snake-bite cures are rare, but one is found in the current number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, where it is given on the authority of Lieut.-Col. P. Carr-White, I.M.S. It is interesting as suggesting another use for permanganate than that of the famous Lauder-Brunton treatment, about which there used to be so much discussion. A man of 30 was bitten on the bare fore-arm by a cobra, and his master having applied a ligature made very free incisions with a sharp razor through the fang-marks, which bled copiously. Col. Carr-White believes that this free-bleeding washed out the cobra venom, and he thinks it possible that more recoveries might occur if free-bleeding were resorted to soon after a bite. If permanganate is used, he says, it should always be used after free-bleeding, when it might have an effect on any venom which might be left.

The news of further bloodshed and rioting in South Africa which is published to-day ought to lead to a better appreciation in India of the gravity of the situation The organisers of passive resistance obviously did not realise what would be the outcome of inducing thousands of men to put themselves into opposition to the law. That fact does not render the result any the less deplorable, nor will it induce the Union Government to take a more favourable view of the just claims of the Indian settlers for redress. The *Westminster Gazette* in dealing with another phase of the question, protests that "nothing can be done unless it is by South Africa's free will," and in the same breath asserts that the speech of Lord Hardinge has "doubtless a striking and salutary effect" in India. It is quite obvious that publicists who generally take a sane view of public questions have lost their heads over this matter; indeed both in England and India there is a manifest indisposition to face the facts.

The *Statesman* is highly irate over the decision of the Government of India on the question of railway rates. "In the five years preceding the institution of minimum railway rates," writes our contemporary, "Calcutta exported 32,539,000 cwt., whereas in the five years 1905-06 to 1909-10 the total of her seed exports was 18,867,000 cwt. It will be seen how heavily the vested interests of Calcutta in the wheat and seeds traffic have been injured by a policy which admits of no economic defence. Her share of the wheat traffic has fallen from 23 per cent. to 6·5 per cent. and, while she formerly received 40 per cent. of the seeds traffic, she now exports only 17 per cent. Is Calcutta to continue to bear this loss in order that Bombay and Karachi may enjoy the trade filched from this port?" The *Statesman* threatens the Government of India with an appeal to a higher quarter if they persist in their present attitude.

Whenever the Viceroy in future reads the casket scene in the "Merchant of Venice" he will probably recall the numerous times during his present tour that he has stood in front of a finely carved casket containing an address of welcome. But there was a curious discrepancy between the Madras address of welcome and the Viceroy's reply on one important subject. The address read:—

"The insalubrity of Madras has long been a subject of anxious consideration. . . . . The death rate is high. . . . We are endeavouring to improve the health of the city by opening out congested areas, by improving the sanitary conditions of the streets, and by other measures."

But the Viceroy, in his reply, said:—

"Madras has long been known as the garden city, and you are free from many of the evils of the over-crowding so rampant in Bombay and Calcutta, owing to the extensive scale on which your city has been planned and laid out."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Nov. 14.

The Government are in deep waters. Will they survive the perilous position in which they find themselves? Nobody can say what is likely to happen until we know a little about the negotiations, if the use of that word is permissible, in the present tentative state of affairs. Negotiations may not have been actually entered upon so far, but it is clear that a serious desire exists on both sides to arrive at some *modus vivendi* in spite of warlike speeches and by no means negligible injury done to the Government in two of the three by elections decided within the past week. Naturally the first effect of the moral defeat of the Liberals in Linlithgowshire and their actual very actual reverse at Reading was to cause a renewal in a more intensified form than ever of the demand for an appeal to the whole country. The result at Keighley (pronounced by the way *Keethley*) tended to moderate the cry for an immediate general election and journals which perviously argued that this is the only possible way out of the difficulty on the morrow of Sir Stanley Buckmaster's victory changed their views to the extent of saying that if there was not to be a dissolution the Home Rule Bill must be considerably modified. But apart from Keighley I am not so sure that the Unionist leaders are quite sincere when they taunt the Government with being afraid to go to the country. It may be that if there were a general election to-morrow, it would be as disastrous to the Government as that of 1906 was to their opponents, but there is no indication of this in the by-elections. Of course, at this moment, what occurred at Reading and *a fortiori* in Linlithgowshire was damaging to the prestige and power of Cabinet, but an analysis of the votes showed that the people who have most reason to be satisfied are not the Conservatives but the Labour Party. It was known before hand that Reading would not be retained by the Liberals even if their candidate had been as influential as Sir Rufus Isaacs; that the Socialist would poll over a thousand votes in a place like Reading was quite unexpected and probably caused as much surprise to Mr. Butler as to anybody else in the town. The miniature general election is not yet over and one must not be too sure, but it looks as if the working classes wished to give the Government a lesson for the deeply-resented prosecution and inprisonment of the Irish strike leader "Jim" Larkin. Of course the case of Larkin is not on all fours with the case of Carson, but the masses as well as many who cannot be included in that category thought it was and it is remarkable that this was not foreseen by Mr. Birrell. Certain Liberal members put all the blame on the "Castle," but Mr. Birrell was responsible. Mr. Birrel did not do himself entire justice when he asked the world to believe that Mr. Larkin was released, not because of the elections and the outcry—an outcry in which as the said Bishops and Deans have joined—but because he as Chief Secretary considered that seventeen days imprisonment or whatever it were was sufficient for the one count on which the accused was found guilty. It would have been better for Mr. Birrell's reputation if he had frankly admitted that Mr. Larkin was restored to liberty because the Cabinet under pressure of public opinion so decided. I do not think the Conservatives will be able to make very much capital out of this Larkin business.

MR. ARNOLD LUPTON AND SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Although Mr. Arnold Lupton is not now a member of the House of Commons—his success in defeating Mr. Henry Chaplin in Lincolnshire was one of the most astounding events of the wonderful general election of 1906—he still takes an interest in Indian affairs. Rather late in the day he has a letter in this week's number of the journal of the Royal Society of Arts dealing with an article contributed to the same publication so far back as June 20 last, on opium. While personally very complimentary to Sir George, Mr. Lupton finds it difficult to understand how anyone can justify the use by the British Empire of its army and navy to force opium upon a foreign country. "If," he asks, "we retired from India and no other foreign power took control of that country"—an inconceivable proposition in the present conditions—"does Sir George Birdwood think that the Indian people would be able to force their opium upon China by military action? If not how do we injure the Hindoos by declining to use our force to compel the admission of this drug into China?" Sir George's reply, a very interesting one, is also published. He begins by pleasantly congratulating Mr. Lupton on his happy ignorance of the rapidity with which old men age, "for," says Sir George,

"I have lived not four months, but four years since Midsummer Day last, and it is only quite fortuitously, or at best providentially, that I am here to-day to meet his long-deferred demurrers to some of the affirmatives of my said article."

Sir George continues: "After I had for some time continued my attacks in the *Times* on the anti-opiumites, Mr. Samuel Morley called on the Under-Secretary of State at the India Office to extinguish me, and forthwith I was told I must cease writing on the subject or leave the India Office. We all now know that £400 a year [and of course any more] is not a thing to be given up for any amount of liberty of 'speech' and 'vote,' and, anyhow, I submitted to be silenced; and, on condition that I kept silence, I was grudgingly allowed to attend an anti-opiumite public meeting in Caxton Hall, Westminster, the following afternoon. There Mr. Samuel Morley at once 'spotted' me, and in the course of his speech, every now and then, at the close of some paragraph defamatory of the Government of India, added: "And there is Sir George Birdwood, who has not a word to say in reply to it.' I need add nothing to that to justify my opinion of the contemptible *malafides* of the anti-opiumites—at least of those of my hey-day!' After refering to what he considers to be the mercenary motives of the Chinese Government in objecting to the importation of Indian opium, Sir George replies to Mr. Lupton's questions with "deeply grounded knowledge" Sir George informs his friendly opponent that "if the English retired from India there would be no chance of the people of India being able to force their superior opium on the 'blameless Chinese,' because this would be done for them by the Imperial German Government of India, and within three months of our retirement from India, and not only with the approval of the peoples of India, but of those of China, and in the best and highest interests of both countries. He adds:—"Nothing has aggravated the so-called 'Unrest in India' during the passing year more than the weak way in which we have been dealing recently in this very matter between the Governments of India and China."

THE PARISH PUMP.

We are reminded that Mr. John Belcher, R. A., whose death occurred on Saturday, was one of the earliest among modern architects to call to his and sculptors in the decoration of public buildings. This is quite a feature of some of the newer architecture and not always a pleasing feature(I allude particularly to the headquarters of the British Medical Association in the Strand and the shockingly ugly figures in frock coats and tall hats in the exterior of the Victoria and Albert museum. Although the new Westminster Guildhall is perhaps overladen with sculpture the work is not hideous though perhaps a little too ecclesiastical in spite of the surroundings—the Abbey, etc. Some of the recently constructed palaces in which our masters the bureaucrats preside over our destinies and they not Cabinet Ministers are our real rulers, would be better for a little more sculpture, the farcade of the Social Government Board offices for example. One day, while the finishing touches were being given to that building, a friend of the President of the L. G. B. was working down Whitehall when he saw Mr. John Burns gazing at the huge pile from the opposite side of the road with undisguised joy, pride and admiration. "Isn't it fine?" he said. "Yes," was the reply, but it wants one thing to make it complete." "What is that?" Mr. Burns eagerly asked. "A model of the parish pump," was the answer. Mr. Burns looked as if he did not altogether appreciate this attempt to get at him as the strong expression is At that time we were hearing a great deal about the symbol of Little England dish, indeed no Conservative speech on the platform would have been considered entirely satisfactory unless it contained an allusion to the parish pump. Both this parish pump and "Little Englandism" have disappeared from our political vocabulary, at any rate for the time being. Like the things of which the poet speaks our party phrases and nicknames

"have their day;
They have their day and cease to be.

THE AGONY COLUMN.

There has been a distinct revival of agony advertisements and I think it synchronised with the acquisition by the wide awake Lord Northcliffe of the controlling interest in the leading journal. The crop this week is very plentiful and the place of honour should I think be given to the following which appears in this morning's issue:—

Only conservatives need apply.—Gentleman desires immediate employment, any description; lecturer to cinema or platform work, manager, traveller, agent; anything—S. 1, The Times Office, E. C.

The gentleman who so urgently desires employment but will not consent to serve anyone who is not a Conservative reminds me of a little incident that occurred within a hundred miles of Charing Cross Station. At a well-known newspaper "pitch," I asked the lady in charge for a certain important provincial newspaper of Liberal opinions. "I don't sell it" she replied. "Oh" I ventured to say "do you only cater for Conservatives?" With a toss of her head she sarcastically rejoined: "Conservatives is people wont pays." After that, of course, there was nothing to be said and I fled. From the other agony "ads" of the present week I select the following as likely to be of some interest:

Will Bill Sykes and Co. who burgled my house in Elginavenue, Nov. 4th taking cash jewellery, clothing, &c., kindly call for scent bottles, as same are useless without the silver tops?—Leo Dryden.

(If Messrs. Bill Sykes and Co., take in the *Times* or see it at their clubs they will be highly amused and think that the good humoured intimation of "Leo Dryden" is preferable to the action of Sir John Bethell, M. P. who has just given a dramatic account of how he fired at a burglar, when the latter was "engaged in his employment," the other night.)

Wanted, Situation by Elderly man who once made a mistake and now seeks an opportunity to Redeem the past.—Address P. 985, The Times Office, E. C.

City man of vast experience and spare time Advises in all cases of Difficulty and intricate matters. Might pay a visit. Out of pocket's only.—A. Austin, Esq., 99 Warwickstreet, S. W.

Lady can give introductions to those who are anxious to extend their acquaintance or strangers to London Society: lunch dinner or theatre parties arranged.—Address for particulars and terms, "England" P. 853. The Times Office E. C.

I should not think anyone would give much for an introduction to "London Society in these days.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I heard a rather good story about Lord Fisher the other day. The ex-First Naval Lord paid a very brief visit to the United States during the presidential campaign and of course on landing at New York, he was beset by an army of reporters. "Gentlemen," he said "I have only just come and I have nothing to say to you. If you will honour me by coming to see me when I complete my visit five days hence perhaps I may have something to say." They turned up again on the appointed day and collectively addressed by the gallant Admiral in the following words. "Gentlemen, Woodrow Wilson is going to be elected and oil is going to take the place of coal, Good afternoon." *Exeunt omnes.*

By the way "Jack" Fisher they say, never loses an opportunity of putting "Winston" on the back and praising his management of affairs at the Admiralty Winston is not ungrateful as he showed by his Guildhall speech where in he attributed to Lord Fisher's foresight the fact that our Submarine Service is more than twice as powerful as that of the next strongest naval power. Whether it was altogether wise to indulge in this boast is open to question; there are some people who think that if after the building of our first Dreadnought we had not crowed so loudly our rivals would not have been so eager to imitate us.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1913.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRANT.

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

CHAPTER XII.

Ladram Hawke left Liverpool quite confident that his position was secure and that he would succeed in obtaining possession of the options. If he had had the slightest suspicion that there was anyone else in the field he would have acted very differently. The only rival he feared was the American Trust, and he had ascertained that no attempt on their part to approach either the Green Funnel Line or Mr. Layburn had been made.

Accordingly, upon reaching London, he proceeded to commit himself more deeply—he was ever bold in action and he was out to make a large fortune. And if he met with a reverse his position would be critical, for he himself was financing the whole business.

Late on Saturday night, he chanced to visit a club of which he had recently been made a member by the aid of an impecunious aristocrat who was under an obligation to him; and while seated in the smoking-room he overheard a conversation between two members whom he did not know.

"I hear that man Hawke has just been made a member," one of them remarked.

"Yes—I'm rather surprised. I supposed we all thought he would be black-balled, and so most of us didn't trouble to vote," the other answered.

"Those that did vote for him—well, it's not difficult to guess the reason."

"By the by, I heard this afternoon that he's likely to drop a lot of money. A man told me that he's been outwitted over that shipping combine. A young chap called Logan has succeeded in getting hold of several big companies, and controls the situation."

"It's not often that Hawke is caught napping."

"Logan is a very smart young fellow. He seems to have inherited his father's brains. You remember the old chap?"

"Didn't he die suddenly about a year ago?"

"Yes. He was broke, and they say Hawke ruined him."

Hawke was listening eagerly in the hope that he might gain further information, but the topic of their conversation was changed, and so, a few minutes later, he hastened to his house in Park Lane. It was never his habit to act hastily, and for a long time he sat deep in thought, considering the possibilities, and at last came to the conclusion that Logan had been playing a double game; and when he realized this, he became white with passion. To think that this boy—for so he termed Max—had defeated him with his own weapons! But the deepest wound lay in the fact that Aileen had been used as a means of getting the better of him.

"I will break him!" he cried savagely.

Then he remembered Logan's reluctance in becoming engaged to Aileen, and he came to the conclusion that the engagement had been brought about solely with the idea of deceiving him. It seemed incredible that Max could have played so bold a game. Hawke was the possessor of a wonderful memory and their conversation of a year ago came back to him. What was it that Logan had said?—"If I live I intend that you shall suffer as my father suffered. I know I have brains and perhaps some day we shall meet on equal terms."

Hawke became filled with reluctant admiration and was compelled to admit to himself that in Max Logan he possessed a foe worthy of his steel. But what was the meaning of the latter's wish for so hasty a marriage?

"I believe he has fallen in love with her—and if so, I have him by the hip!" Hawke cried, exultingly.

But before taking any definite step it was necessary that he should ascertain the exact position of affairs, and so, early in the morning, he caught a train for Liverpool, and although it was Sunday he visited several people who might be able to give him information, and by dinner-time he had a shrewd idea as to what had happened. At first he thought of motoring out to Parmeter's house; but afterwards decided to wait till the morning.

Although Hawke recognized his danger he was a born fighter, and did not despair of finding a way out. But if he failed? Then he would be near to ruin. But he set his teeth, and proceeded to try to find a weak spot upon which he might direct his attack.

"If only he cares for Aileen!" he muttered.

He ordered his car for an early hour in the morning, and immediately after breakfast started for Parmeter's house, but when they had gone a few miles a tyre burst, which caused some delay, and afterwards there was trouble with the engine. However, it never occurred to him that Aileen might be persuaded to marry Max in his absence, but immediately upon his arrival he saw what was about to happen, and his anger increased.

"Well, you have nothing to say?" he demanded of Max, who was still silent.

"I will talk to you alone," the latter answered.

"I think I have the right to be present," Aileen broke in, and moved towards Max.

And then Hawke looked keenly at Max, who stared steadily back at him.

"So Alston left the options to you?" the former began sharply.

"Yes."

"And you have formed a combine in opposition to me?"

"That is so."

"You have tried to trick me."

"You can put it in that way if you wish. I was fighting you with your own weapons. Do you think you deserved any consideration at my hands?"

"I suppose you are referring to your father. No—I can hardly blame you. I should probably have done the same if I had had the opportunity."

"At any rate you are frank," answered Max, but all the time his eyes were fixed anxiously on Aileen.

"At this moment I do not intend to discuss our business relations. I shall probably be able to look after myself. There is something else."

"You mean Aileen?" Max said, and his voice shook a little.

"I mean my daughter. You have been using her as a pawn in the game you've been playing. You deliberately set out to win her love, so that I might not suspect."

"Max!" Aileen cried appealingly, when he did not speak.

"You cannot deny it," Hawke said sternly.

"Max, dear, tell me that it isn't true."

"It is true—to my shame," he said, and she uttered a moan that cut him to the heart.

"You asked her to marry you without caring for her," Hawke continued relentlessly.

And Logan was tempted to prevaricate for he realized how much his answer meant. Aileen's agony was pitiful, and she took a step towards him, her arms outstretched in appeal. He knew she would believe him if he lied, and yet—could he found his happiness upon an untruth? The struggle was a sharp one, but he found it impossible to speak the words he longed to say.

"You daren't answer," Hawke said grimly.

"Max, did you love me from the first? You loved me when——"

"Yes, I loved you, but I did not know it," Logan said, in a dull, even voice.

Aileen regarded him in horror. At first she could not bring herself to realize that Max had acted so meanly; but comprehension came, and she walked slowly towards the door.

"Aileen, I have behaved abominably; but I can say truthfully that I loved you all the time."

"You asked me to marry you to help you to a miserable revenge," she said; then she covered her face with her hands and ran from the room.

Max was about to follow, but Hawke intercepted him quickly.

"Now, young man, to business."

"Business? Logan repeated."

"Yes. We aren't going to part yet. We must understand one another. If you are reasonable, I see no reason why you should not marry Aileen—in a week or two. First you must tell me the exact position, I know a little and can guess more."

"You will know nothing from me. I shan't betray my friends."

"I am not asking you to do that. I want to see if we can't make some compromise. There's no reason why we shouldn't amalgamate our interests."

"No," Max answered, with decision.

"You'd better let me finish. Apart from Aileen, I've no grounds of complaint against you. As a matter of fact, you've gone up in my opinion. You've more brains than I thought you had, and together I think we can go very far. I suggest that we should go to Liverpool at once and see your people, and I'll be ready to lay a proposition before them. I shall be quite reasonable."

"You don't appear to realize that you've nothing to offer us. We are assure of success, while you—well you won't have much left when the crash comes."

"You've got me in a tight corner. I don't deny it, but you've not yet beaten me. In the circumstances, I expect you to show me some consideration."

"You shall have all the consideration you gave my father" Max cried with sudden anger.

For the moment Aileen was forgotten, and he continued vehemently:—

"I know your record. You've ruined dozens of men, and you've never given any mercy. Your record is as black as it can be, and your name is a by-word in the world of finance. Twelve months ago, when my father died, I made up my mind to punish you. Providence has helped me, and I've succeeded. But——"

"You're punishing yourself, Logan. At the present moment you are suffering more than myself. At your age one places love above money. I did so myself—once."

"Yes, I am suffering. I'm ashamed of myself."

"I feel sure that I can make it right with Aileen."

"You were friends. You had been good to him."

"Perhaps that was one reason, but there was another. When he was dying I made a promise to him. Need I say more?"

"You'd better be explicit."

"Had he no reason to hate you?"

"So he made you promise to us, those options to effect my ruin? Yes Alston would do that. But it is only a matter of sentiment. You and I are men of the world, and we have our own hands to play. I offer you an immediate partnership—and Aileen."

"The partnership is not worth much, and as to Aileen——"

He paused and drew a deep breath.

"She is not yours to give. I intend to do my best to win her. Some time she may forgive me."

"Not if can help it—unless we come to terms," Hawke cried, savagely.

"I shall make no terms with you. From this moment I have done with underhand tricks. I shall tell Aileen everything, and she must make her choice."

"What shall you say about me? Remember that she knows nothing about—about——"

"She knows nothing about your reputation. I will spare her as much as possible. I don't think there is anything more to say. I am going to Aileen."

"Not with my consent. But if you see her again, you must agree to my terms."

The door opened, Aileen came in and there were signs that she had been crying.

"Father, won't you come? The luggage is on the car. I want to go away."

Hawke looked uneasily at her, and appeared to be hesitating.

CHAPTER XIII.

When Jack Parmeter had taken his sister from the room, he stopped and hesitated, wondering if he would do any good by returning.

"What has happened? Won't the wedding take place?" Ethel asked, anxiously.

"I'm afraid not. At any rate, not at present."

"Why is Mr. Hawke so angry with Mr. Logan?"

"Come along, and I'll tell you the whole story. The poor girl will want a friend, and you'll be able to help her."

"I think Mr. Logan has behaved very badly," Ethel said, when he had finished.

"Please don't tell Aileen that you believe that. I want you to do all you can to defend Max. There is no doubt they love one another—and Ethel, dear, I want her to be happy."

"I was right. You did care for her," she broke in quickly.

"Yes. But I knew I hadn't a chance after she'd met Logan."

"You're a dear, good, generous thing. Most men would be trying to make mischief. Even now you might win her if you wished."

"I don't want a girl who cares for another man. If Aileen doesn't marry Max, she'll never love anyone else. She's not the sort to change easily," Jack said, with a sigh.

He looked up quickly at the sound of a footstep and saw Aileen.

"Go to her at once. They've quarrelled. You can see it in her face. Do your best to persuade her to forgive him. I'll hang around till Hawke has done with Logan."

Ethel hastened, and slipped her arms round Aileen's waist.

"I'm going to my room. I want to be alone," the latter said, tremulously, and tried to draw away.

"Let me come with you, dear. Jack has told me everything, and I'm so sorry, dear."

Aileen did not rebuff her, and the two girls walked slowly upstairs, not speaking again until they reached the bedroom.

"I feel sure that Mr. Logan cares for you and after all that is everything," Ethel said gently.

But Aileen was crying quietly and there was a hopeless note in her grief that moved her friend deeply.

"It's this wretched business. It seems to spoil everything," the latter continued.

"Max admitted that when he asked me to marry him it was not because he wanted me. I was only a means to his revenge upon my father. I was so proud when I thought I had won his love, and now I despise myself. I wish I were dead," she wound up, passionately.

"I am sure that he loves you."

"That does not matter—now. I can never forgive him—I hate him"

"Hate is akin to love."

"I have lost my self-respect. To think that he could use me so meanly. I respected Max. To me he was almost a god—incapable of anything that was not straightforward. And now I find he was simply living for revenge. What has father done to him? Why should Max want to injure him? Was it simply for the money?"

"I'm sure it wasn't that. Max cares as little for money as you do."

"Then what was his reason? I must ask father," Aileen said, wearily, and then began to gather together her things.

"You are going!"

"Yes, as soon as possible. I want to get away—with father. I don't want to see Max again."

Aileen held out her hand, looked long at the ring which had been given her, and then removed it.

"Will you give him this when I have gone?" she said with a sob, but changed her mind quickly and sat down at a writing-table.

"There is no necessity for me to say anything. You will understand why I am sending back your ring. Oh, Max, it did mean such happiness to me! And now—I think my heart is broken. Good-bye—Aileen.

She placed the letter and ring in an envelope, which she addressed and handed to Ethel.

"Please give him this when I have gone," she said in a low voice, and resumed her packing.

When the trunk was locked she asked that it should be placed in her father's car, and then went straight to the library. She watched her father as he hesitated to accompany her and she did not look at Max, who was regarding her with great anxiety.

"Aileen, may I speak to you alone?" the latter asked.

"No; I must go away," she answered listlessly.

"Won't you hear what I have to say in defence? You must find it hard to forgive me, but Aileen, I love you. Don't let us throw away our happiness," he pleaded passionately.

"You have done that. I don't feel that I have any love for you."

Hawke had been thinking quickly, and decided that it was time to intervene.

"I'm ready. Come along," he said roughly, and she followed him obediently to the hall.

Jack Parmeter and his sister accompanied them to the car, but now Hawke was in a hurry and as soon as they had shaken hands he gave a curt order to the chauffeur and they drove rapidly away.

There were no longer tears in Aileen's eyes, and it seemed as if the events of the last hour had changed her from a girl to a woman.

"So you were going to be married without my consent?" Hawke said, sternly.

"Yes, and now I'm being punished for my disobedience, but I loved Max."

"There's no need to look so miserable. It only means the delay of a week or two. Logan is a much smarter man than I thought he was. The only ground of complaint I have is that he should have used his smartness against me. But he cares for you all right, and I shall be able to make terms with him. Even if he gets the lion's share, it'll still be in the family."

"You men seem to think of nothing but money," she said, with contempt.

"That's true enough, but still I want you to be happy. You can leave me to deal with Logan."

Hawke lapsed into silence, for he had a good deal to think over before he saw Logan again. It was quite clear to him that it would only be through Aileen that he would be able to come to an agreement with Max. The latter's love for her was his only weapon. And if that failed there was the possibility of ruin to be faced.

It was true that now he was warned he might be able to reduce his loss, but if logan's combine was floated without their having come to some friendly arrangement, then, instead of being a millionaire, Hawke would be a comparatively poor man.

Once or twice, as his eyes rested on Aileen, he began to wonder if he had ever understood her. Now he could read a strength of character that he had not imagined her to possess, and he began to wonder if she might give him trouble. It was not his habit to delay an important matter, and upon their arrival at the hotel, he insisted upon her eating a good lunch, and afterwards took her to their sitting-room.

"I expect Logan will be round to see you to-night," he began cheerfully.

"Father, I should like to go to London at once."

"No; you must stay here, and make it up with him—upon terms."

"I don't understand. I can't see him again," she answered, wearily.

"My dear, I'm going to be quite frank with you. It is absolutely essential that I persuade Logan to let me in with him in this combine. I have no doubt that he can persuade the others to agree. You don't understand much about financial matters, but I will try to make it clear. I relied upon getting hold of the options which Logan now holds. Of course, I am a rich man, but a good deal of it is represented by paper. I've sunk thousands in getting control of shipping properties. In many cases I've paid inflated prices which would not be justified unless the combine goes through. For once I've been caught napping, and by a youngster."

"What will happen if Max doesn't agree?"

"His big combine will be floated, and the shares of the companies I control will depreciate enormously. But if they let me in with them, they will increase in value. Of course, I shan't make a tithe of the profit I contemplated, but I shall come out all right."

"Why has Max worked against you?" she demanded suddenly.

Hawke was tempted to tell her the truth—that it was on account of the injury that he (Hawke) had done to his father, but he was very reluctant that Aileen should know him as he really was, and so he answered evasively.

"Logan is out to make a large fortune. To do this one must think of oneself alone, and that is what he has done. He saw his chance and seized it. I can't blame him, for I should probably have done the same if I'd been in his place. Now you understand how important this is to me you'll do what I wish?" he wound up confidently.

"What do you wish?"

"Write a note to Logan at once, which I'll send round to his office. Ask him to come here—he won't delay. For give him and say you'll marry him provided that he lets me into the combine."

Hawke spoke with unusual nervousness, and his eyes were anxiously fixed on her. But he was amazed by the reception she gave to his suggestion, for she stood before him and regarded him with open contempt.

"You ask me to do this—you—my father!"

"Yes; and it's not an unreasonable request," he answered calmly.

"I would rather die. I wouldn't marry Max—Mr. Logan—in any circumstances. He has insulted me, and I hate him," she said vehemently.

"You talk like a child. Sit down and write the note at once."

"No, no!" she answered defiantly, and moved to the door.

"Stop! I haven't done with you yet. I don't care if you hate him. You've got to pretend you don't. You must persuade him to do what I want. Be nice to him—promise to marry him in a few weeks. You needn't keep the promise if you don't want to," he added dryly.

She received the suggestion with horror, and would have left the room, had he not again intervened.

He laid his hand affectionately on her shoulder, but she drew away from him.

"I've never denied you anything. I haven't been a bad father, and this is the first thing I've ever asked you to do for me."

"It is quite useless," she answered with decision.

"By Heaven, you shall obey me! It is the only chance I've got," he cried, furiously.

But she looked at him quite calmly, and he quickly recognized that threats would not help him.

"I've written to Mr. Logan. I've given him back his ring. Father, abandon this wretched business. Let us go and live quietly somewhere in the country. At the convent they taught me to cook and do all sorts of useful things."

"You conjure up a pleasant picture," he answered grimly, "but it doesn't appeal to me."

As he spoke he crossed over to the telephone and called up a number.

"Is Mr. Logan in? As soon as he arrives, will you ask him to call upon Mr. Hawke?"

He replaced the receiver and turned to Aileen.

"It's no use resisting. You've got to do it. After all, Logan did nothing very dreadful, and the man cares for you. If you expect to find a man a saint you're doomed to be disappointed. Go and wash your face. Fears are not becoming to you."

There was a knock at the door, and a servant entered.

Mr. Logan has called to see you, sir," he announced.

"Ask him to come up," Hawke answered cheerfully.

Aileen looked round to find a means of escape, but her father stood in front to prevent her from leaving.

"I won't—I can't see him!" she cried desperately.

"Don't be a fool! Remember, I rely on you. I guess I'll have a word with Logan outside," he added, and opened the door.

(To be continued.)

A GREAT AMBASSADOR.

A dinner in honour of Mr. James Bryce, on his return to England after six and a half years spent at Washington as British Ambassador to the United States, was given recently by the Pilgrims at the Savoy Hotel.

The following message from the President of the United States was read:—

Few men have done more than Mr. Bryce in strengthening the ties of friendship and of brotherhood which unite England and the United States, and which have been the cause of common inspiration and are a high example to the whole world.

IN THIS HOUSE.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Page said:—

The real appreciation of this great interpreter of the American nation, its people, and its institutions would be found in this, that for these twenty-five years every American schoolboy had been brought up on Mr. Bryce's great book. Not only did every man of intellectual pretensions know it and honour it, but every lad in almost every school throughout the length and breadth of the United States was brought up on that great book, and that was the real measure both of his influence and of the American appreciation of that influence.

Mr. Bryce served as Ambassador in the time of three Presidents of the United States, all of whom became his sincere friends, added Mr. Page. When he left America he came away with the very sincere regret of the President and the people. Mr. Bryce wrote a book, and on certain house was this inscription, 'In this house there lived from 1907 to 1913 James Bryce the author of "The American Commonwealth."' It was by that sign that the stranger in Washington might find the British Embassy.

Mr. Bryce went everywhere and knew everybody. The president of an American railway company, when taking a journey over his own railway, saw Mr. Bryce walking up and down a platform, and introduced himself to him. Subsequently the President remarked, 'I have studied the American people all my life, but I find I have learned more about them this afternoon than I ever knew before.' Once on a journey up the American coast an elderly gentleman who had not yet got old and a young man fell into a controversy about the government of the United States. The young man declared, 'I know I am right, and I can prove it—I quote from Bryce.' The elderly gentleman replied, 'I am Bryce.'

MR. BRYCE'S TASKS.

Mr. Bryce in his reply said that he was asked to go out to America for the express purpose of endeavouring to settle certain questions upon which there was great divergence of opinion in England and America, but the difficulties he apprehended dissolved like mist under the sunshine of welcome which greated him. He was treated as a free citizen, he received no criticism; and he could not recall a single unkindly word said of him. He had been on terms of close friendship with three Presidents, and he wished in particular to pay a tribute to the fair-mindedness shown by Mr. Root upon all matters in dispute that were discussed. After a little negotiation they were able to settle the fisheries question to the satisfaction of all parties, and they effected the treaty which, he trusted, had finally settled the question of boundary waters between the United States and Canada. In short, they were able to dispose of all the outstanding questions between the two countries and leave nothing to disturb their peaceful and friendly relations.

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

London is certainly a place of varied interests. This is the season when lectures abound. For the most part both the subject matter and the lecturer are equally good. This week I was fortunate enough to hear the present Lord Lytton give a lecture on his grandfather, the first Lord Lytton. The lecturer is about to publish a life of this man of undoubted genius and so he was well up in his subject. The present Lord Lytton is a worthy descendant of the greatn ovelist and politician. He looks younger than his years, and gives one the idea that he is something of a mystic as well as being a man of action. I remember once hearing him make a very fine speech on the subject of sweating among the women workers of England. It was impossible not to admire his eloquence, and the feeling way he spoke of these unfortunate slaves of labour. Though I have heard him speak before, I have never liked Lord Lytton so well as when he spoke of his grandfather. He told us that as a young man he was violently attacked for describing crimes and criminals in his novels, but that this was all the more curious, because in those days crime was rife and was punished with great ferocity. We were reminded that a woman was hung at Tyburn for stealing a piece of cloth valued at eight shillings. She had been driven to do this, because her husband had been kidnapped by the press gang and forced to serve in the Navy, and she and her child were left to starve. Public executions were the order of the day, and the populace always looked upon these occasions as a holiday and were callous about the sufferings of the criminal. The first Lord Lytton was born in 1803 and had written "Pelham" and "The Last Days of Pompeii" and "Rienzi" before Queen Victoria came to the throne. There were rough times, when women with babies at their breast could be hung, and soldiers flogged to death for trivial crimes. I suppose no one sees the world as it really is, and so they want the story-tellers to write about a world they would like to have. In those days at any rate they seemed to have thought it immoral to use crime as the subject of a novel. How different from to-day, when we all love Sherlock Holme's and Arnold Bennett's detective stories such as the "Grand Babylon Hotel." We were glad to be reminded that the prolific writer of ten novels and two successful dramas was one of the finest orators of his day. One of his speeches altered the trend of politics of those times, and on another occasion he wrote a political pamphlet which quite changed the current of events. He found time in spite of his novel writing and political work, to go much into society, and was often to be found at the house of his great friend, Lady Blessington. He was a leading being of those days, and he was a real dandy as regards his appearance. It was indeed interesting to watch the grandson, gallant of bearing and generous of heart, tell us in simple and yet forcible language about the life-story of his grandfather. What a gulf divides the grandson from the grandfather one used the state coach and the sailing ship if he desired to travel, the other crosses the ocean in a floating hotel, and flies across England in a motor. One forgets one's grandfather lived before matches were invented, not to mention electric light, the telegraph, and the telephone. Yet the two Lord Lyttons, grandson and grandfather, have points in common. The first Lord Lytton dared to espouse the cause of the American slaves and join his voice to that of Wilberforce. The Lord Lytton of to-day espouses the cause of English women and advocates with great force that it is only just and fair to give them the power of voting for a parliamentary candidate. The slaves of the first Lord Lytton's day have actually been given the voting power of an American citizen. Doubtless Lord Lytton will live to see his countrywomen given as much citizen power as the American negroes, for whose liberty the first Lord Lytton did not plead in vain.

I am going to other lectures which I find exceedingly interesting. The Fabian Society is answerable for them and the subject is "Socialism Re-stated" by Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb. They are both most clever and entertaining speakers. Each week we have a different chairman and for the opening lecture we had no less a personage than Bernard Shaw in the chair. I always feel the world can never be quite dull and depressing as long as we can keep this brilliant Irishman in the land of the living. Every word he says is winged with meaning and colour, his humanity is so warm, his aims so generous; it is a privilege to be allowed to hear him speak. Of course, the Fabian Society, although socialistic in its aims, is always held to be fairly respectable, but the next time I heard my hero Benard Shaw, the circumstances could not be styled respectable. Imagine the Albert Hall packed from floor to ceiling with people seething with revolutionary sentiments. The occasion was a great demonstration to demand the instant release from prison of Jim Larkin and to collect money to help the Dublin strikers. In the chair was George Lansbury who ought to be in prison because of his inflamatory speeches about woman's suffrage. However he was released under the Cat and Mouse Bill. He is always asking the police to come and arrest him, but they have left the challenge unanswered. I know George Lansbury, he is honest to his heart's core and ready to sacrifice himself and all that he possesses if he can help forward the day when justice will be done to women and all in the great army of labour. He is supported on the platform by Bernard Shaw Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Sheppard (General French's sister) and many other people of big renown and no renown. In spite of rousing speeches and in spite of the fact that the collection was taken by gentle demeanoured young ladies who tried to make themselves look fierce and blood thirsty by wearing the red caps of liberty, so well known in the French Revolution. I yet felt that England was a long way from a real revolution, yet I do not say a revolution is all together out of the question, but it will best be averted if "those who have," will go and listen to "those who have not," with sympathy and patience. If the more fortunate will consent to follow the Fabian ideal, and help the less fortunate to have more of the decencies of life. I believe a change is bound to come in the construction of our consciences when we shall not enjoy our own blessings, if our brother has to face life without a minimum of joy and comfort.

ROSAMUND.

FAGGOTS CHOPPED IN COURT.

QUAINT LEGAL CEREMONY.

The quaint "quit-rent" ceremony, the origin of which is lost in antiquity, was witnessed in mail week at the Law Court. For centuries the City Corporation have held from the Crown a piece of land near Bridgnorth, Shropshire, another piece somewhere in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, and, although the land has passed out of their possession, the rent, which takes a strange form, is still paid. Every year a certain number of faggots must be chopped and six horseshoes and 61 horseshoe nails presented to the Crown.

Master Macdonnell, as King's Remembrancer, attended in wig and gown to receive the rent on behalf of the King. Under what circumstances and when the ceremony originated were quite unknown, he declared. All that was known was that for at least 700 years, and probably for a longer time some such service as that had been performed before the Barons of the Exchequer and the King's Remembrancers. The earliest entry was to be found in the Treasury Rolls of 1211, several years before Magna Charta. In 1245 Nicholas of the Moors, paid quit-rent service in reference to the Shropshire-land, which was known as the Moors, in the form of two knive Of one knife the entry in the Exchequres Rolls said "Good" and of the other "very bad." When the payment was altered to a bill-hook and a hatchet with which to chop the faggots was unknown, but record was to be seen which declared that one year a billhook was blunt and a hatchet not. In 1235 one Walter the farrier, in the parish of St. Clement's, paid quit-rent service of six horseshoes with nails in consideration of reciving a grant of land for the erection of a forge. No one had yet been able clearly to indicate where the the forge stood. The only indication of much value was the statement in one entry that the forge was opposite a certhin stone cross. A City official who made an investigation came to the conclusion that the forge was situated somewhere near the Empankment, adjoining the gardens of the Middle Temple and stretching further to the west. Under what circumstances both pieces of land came to the City Corporation and passed out of their possession was also unknown.

The Secondary (Mr. William Hayes) read warrants, which were duly filed and recorded, and then the King's Remembrancer exclaimed: "Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground known as the Moors come forward and give your service."

Rising the City Solicitor (Sir Homewood Crawford) struck little bundles of faggots with a billhook and a shining hatchet, and the pieces of wood flew in all directions. One bundle required considerable chopping before the sticks were severed. "Good service," cried the King's Remembrancer.

Then came the turn of the "tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called the Forge" to do their service, and the City Solicitor solemnly lifted one horseshoe after another and placed six in a row, counting each. Next he picked up the nails, and counted them in tens. "Sixty and one," he concluded, and Master Macdonnell exclaimed: "A good number. Let the hatchet and billhook be placed at his Majesty's disposal," and so brought the ceremony to a close.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

EDUCATION AND THE FILM.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS

Ever since I saw at a cinema theatre one of those fascinating films that display all the stages in the growth of a plant, or a still more wonderful moving picture showing in gigantic scale all the teeming industry of a beehive, I have wondered why our Educational Authorities have not snatched at the cinema as a new and powerful aid to elementary teaching.

This slowness is more remarkable when one remembers what a revolution has otherwise taken place in all the systems by which we were so aridly educated when young—the gaol-like class-rooms; the dusty text-books; the futile subjects; the mind-dulling curricula of our youth. It is the common creed of education today that healthy and bright young minds will learn twice as quickly when education is spiced with amusement and interest.

Enormous interest has been aroused in the London *Evening News* public-spirited exhibitions of educational cinematograph pictures. Already the post-bag has brought eager letters from Educational Authorities all over the world asking for details of the subjects and success of these experiments, the "children's kinema." The *Evening News* is the first serious attempt that has been made to show how the kinema can supplement, enliven, and illustrate the education given in every grade of school. A number of London kinema theatres have been selected, wherein for six months a series of matinees will be given. The pictures will deal with 'zoology, botany, geography, travel, industry, physics, and chemistry, lightened by some good humorous stories."

"THE EVENING NEWS" PLAN.

There is no element of charity in these free exhibitions. The *Evening News* has already given 22,000 poor school children a similar revelation during the summer holidays. It is now casting a wider net to capture the interest of all classes of teachers and all grades of scholars. A teacher is invited with every ten children, and it is expected that the teachers will pick out children alert enough to appreciate this effort, to devise a new interest in their education, and intelligent enough to derive educational stimulus from the pictures; for the *Evening News* will not rest content with this generous scheme. It intends to test the powers of observation of the children to discover what knowledge they have gained by watching the pictures, and at the end of the series of exhibitions to award prizes for the best essays on the pictures shown.

An inaugural exhibition was given last Saturday, to which were invited the heads of all types of educational institutions, school managers, members of educational committees, and others practically interested in educational progress. The mere items of the programme gave vivid suggestion of the wonderful potentialities of Miss Kinema, our charming and compelling school teacher of the new age. I cannot think that there was an adult in that gathering who did not leave it with a new stock of knowledge, a sharper and brighter mental picture of the multisidedness and the great adventure of life, a closer and more exact intimacy with some of the wonders of Nature. I can easily think that any child told that this kaleidoscope is "lessons" will look upon school henceforth as no longer a prison of uncomprehended bondage, but as a pleasure-house where at any hour may enter the Genii of Enchantment.

WONDERFUL PICTURES.

Here are "studies of fish life," a rock-pool even more wonderful than that faithful reproduction of a marine fairy dell that is one of the delights of the National History Museum of New York—for here on the screen is shown one actual home of the star fish, the anemone, and the jelly-fish with all its translucent life, living and moving. Here among industrial films is the Manchester Ship Canal with its great bridges swinging, the cocoa industry and the Iron and Steel Institute of Bombay. And then comes "the fly pest," so rightly described as "one of the most valuable lessons ever filmed" (a lesson. I have recently observed, which is being drilled into all young America.)

And what of the fable of the ant and the grasshopper—a real ant and a real grasshopper trained to act for the cinema—a grasshopper as careless and selfish as Horace Parker; an ant as inexorable as the Messenger from Mars? I can imagine that any normal child (and a good many normal adults) watching this marvellous film will be ready for moral lesson and class to be continued *ad libitum*. And, finally, this school on the magic carpet flies with its scholars to remote Turkestan; to the human pageantry of Cairo; the Temples of Trichinopoly, and ends—after witnessing the whole ascent—on the dizzy and wind-swept spire of the Matterhorn!

We have welcomed the cinematograph as a popular entertainment. We have marvelled at its versatility, its ubiquity, its infinite scope for drama, comedy, roaring farces, or the recording of current event; but we are half awakened yet to its deeper possibilities for juvenile education. Scarcely a country in the world has not been "filmed." There are men who disappear, like Emin Pashas of the camera, into the recesses of Dark Africa and bring back to white screens in English country villages more wonders than the tales of Othello. The cinema, more vivid than a printed page—speaking, for that matter, in a language common to all the world, the language of the eye—is knitting the world together.

FILMING OF GREAT DRAMAS AND POEMS.

Many of the best dramas in the world have already been filmed; many of the most famous books, even some of the great poem. It is needless to pretend that any film of "Hamlet," "Ivanhoe," or Dante can convey the magic of their words. But to how many people do they show something of a greatness beyond? How many do they lead further? Will they not even better than novel or poem give to unstirred and immature imaginations that realism of moving men and women of nobleness devotion, heroism, and sacrifice? Is history dry any longer when a boy can behold John truculently signing at Runnymede, or Christopher Columbus on monstrous and lonely adventure.

History, georgraphy, industry, natural history can be taught by the cinematograph better than by any other means. Are they not a sufficient list to demand it? It is not further justified by the freshness it would bring into that stale, and weary air of the classroom; the reality with which it would invest subjects, whose names are so portentous to little heads? Would you know more of the Mississippi by reading that it is so many meaningless thousands of miles long, that it discharges so many incomprehensible billions of gallons, or if you saw on the screen but one of those mighty reaches and its mud-coloured stream churned by the paddles of strange-looking steamers?

Would you remember Kinchingjunga by a trigonometrical figure of 28,000ft., or by the travelling of the swift camera's eye—from the tiger-haunted Terai up all the zones of the foothills—bamboo palm and tree fern—and then oak, chestnut, and magnolia—and then pine, spruce, and rhododendron, past the perched bungalows of Darjeeling, down again into the deep cleft of the Teesta—up again—down again—ridge after ridge—tropical, temperate, arctic to the cuirass of ice, the helmet of snow—and the spear into airless infinity?

By Twells Brex in the *Daily Mail*.

And all this is part of the education of the cinema!

THE WOOING OF ZENOBIA.

There is a family of chairs round a table in the lumber. The chair-papa is straight in the back; his arms are powerful, there is something austere and dignified in the mounding on them, and they end in massive paws. He has a rush seat and is broadly based; the hind legs sweep slightly outwards in a stiff curve. I like this bourgeois; there is something in him compelling respect, something of simplicity and uprightness, and he is capable of fulfilling his functions heroically, so I suppose that, according to Aristotle, he is as happy as he is useful. Mamma is shorter, broader, and softer—a chair of white cane work—all rounded curves, not a straight line anywhere; she carries a cushion with green and mauve embroideries, and this cushion has two fat dints in it and rises awry on the seat of the chair. The two children are armless—rather gawky and shallow, indeed. A boy and a girl. The girl sits on mamma's side, the boy on papa's. The girl, Zenobia, is a dark brunette and quite unlike her parents; she no doubt possesses considerable individuality of character, but I doubt if she will ever grow up to be a great beauty. She is not, like many girls of her age, angular—rather leggy perhaps, but her ankles are very neat. (She is made of steam curved wood.) I suppose a Frenchman would say: "Les attaches sont fines." And the same her head is very bony. I prophesy she will develop into a rather handsome "intellectuelle."

The son is a good deal junior to his sister. His name is William, and he is satisfied with imitating papa as closely as he can; but he is a weedy and uninteresting specimen—a precocious child without a sense of humour. Mamma, however, is very proud of him—the whole of her forehead, indeed is simply one smile of comfortable maternal pride. Mamma is by a great deal the most popular of the family, although you would never believe she had any brains to speak of. She has a great attraction for those who are weary and in need of comfort. Her Christian name is Maria. She is a woman's woman. Papa, as I said, is all success and solidity. He is immensely proud of his family—also the measure of his pride is the degree of stiffness of the curve of his back. But he believes in keeping them all in good order. Mamma Maria—between ourselves—really manages to get her own way in everything, and the secret of her success is that papa always thinks he is managing everything in his own way, whereas he is really only carrying out ideas cleverly suggested to him by mamma. His favourite phrase is—"Of course, I have an immense respect for my wife's judgment in all things, but, after all, it is the man's part to direct and decide."

As to the table, he does not seem to be very happy; he doesn't like being stared at so much. He is of the type generally named "pedestal." It is quite evident what he is after. He pretends, of course, to talk politics and tobacco with papa, but these subjects really bore him immensely. Young William cannot possibly interest him—I cannot imagine anybody being interested in William—not for one split second. The table does indeed keep as close as he can to mamma, but an old lady of mamma's age, whatever her attractions for the aged and stricken, does not usually find herself pestered with attentions of youths like Archibald. (The table's name is Archibald.) No; it is Zenobia whose dark and lustrous ankles have conquered his susceptible heart.

Archibald is, to his face, being discussed and summed up. The verdict decides whether he shall be recognised as Zenobia's suitor. "H'm," says papa, "I must say *personally* I should have preferred a rather steadier fellow." "He, he!" sniggers William. "Why, he's only got one leg. The dining-room tables got six." "Ah!" sighs mamma, but you see, father, he *has* got three top, and the dining room table is singletoed on all its legs." "A perisodactyl!" snorts Zenobia, "and what's more, a flathead!" "Oh, I say, come now, you know," says Archibald, blushing deeply, "of course, Miss Zenobia, I know you're awfully clever, and I don't come of an intellectual family, but you mustn't—it all!—you mustn't be too hard on us."—Zenobia tosses her head. "I've never seen *you* with anything more intellectual than a half penny newspaper, but the library table, who is your first cousin associates with really learned people. And he's mahogany."

"Handsome is as handsome does," cooed mamma. "I'm sure I've seen books on that library table that made me shiver just to read their titles. And the illustrations! No, my dear, a kind heart is worth twenty times as much as a clever head and mahogany legs. Now no one can say Archie is anything but kind-hearted." "Kind-hearted!" said papa. "Why, I've never known anyone allow himself to be put upon to the extent that Archibald does!" "Ah, we all have our burdens to bear." (I need hardly say this is mamma.) "Yes," said papa, "but they don't always leave a stain on our character that nothing will ever wipe out . . ."

But at this moment a fly settled on my left hand, and, making a murderous swoop towards it with my right I sent the inkpot crashing to the floor. So, of course, I had to go summon the maid to clear up the mess, and to seek out another room while she was at it. Therefore I missed the end of the trial. But this evening when I peeped into the sitting room, I saw Archibald in a dark corner, with papa planted right on top of him and Zenobia lying prostrate on her side at his feet. Neither mamma nor Willie were to be seen anywhere. I feel sure some terrible tragedy has occurred—F.S. G. D. in the *Manchester Guardian*.

LORD CURZON ON ORATORS.

THE POWER OF MOVING MEN

Lord Curzon, delivering the Rede lecture at Cambridge gave a review of British orators of the present and the past, analysing the oratorical characteristics of famous men, from Gladstone and Disraeli to the present day. "English people like good speaking, and will continue to be moved by it," says the *Times*. "So long as the desire for eloquence remains it is pretty certain to be satisfied."

ELOQUENCE DEFINED.

Lord Curzon said that "When he used the word eloquence he did not allude to the talent of mere facility or glibness of speech, but the highest manifestation of the power of speech of which—in an age where oratory was no longer recognised or practised as an art—public speakers were still capable.

For it was part of his argument—paradoxical as it might appear—that, while oratory, strictly so called, had passed under a cloud, and the orator, if haply he did emerge, was almost regarded as suspect—yet never was eloquence, the power of moving men by speech, more potent than now. Though it had never been less studied as an art, yet never was it more useful or more admired as an accomplishment.

Of the three audiences whom the speaker had to face—the hearers of the moment, the readers of the morrow, and a remote posterity—the first were those in whose hands his fame as an orator really lay. It might be that the highest form of eloquence was the eloquence that could be read with as much pleasure as it was originally heard, and that the greatest masterpieces were those which lived again as prose. But while the orator who was to enjoy an enduring fame must subscribe to the double test, as did Pitt and Daniel Webster and Macaulay and Bright, he was not necessarily less an orator because he failed, for whatever reason, to satisfy the second requirement.

PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKERS.

The bulk of the House of Commons were probably contributed by what would a century ago have been termed the upper middle classes. No obstacles existed to the entry of the labouring classes, who were certain, as time passed, to increase their representation. While the types and standards of education that were represented in the House were many and various the one type which was in the minority was that which was once supreme, that which was based on the continuous study and knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics. The link of a common education in accepted models had vanished, and the power of speech that a man took to the House was that which had been developed in the college debating society or on the platform, but not in the study of the past. He need not for that reason be an ineffective speaker, very often quite the reverse; but in so far as knowledge and education could make a man an orator, he was without that resource. They saw that decline of oratorical furniture in the rapid diminution of quotation and literary allusion in the speeches of the day.

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

The change in Parliament was far greater and far more prejudicial to the cultivation of oratory than any change in the individual member. The House of Commons was much more concerned with legislation and much less with administration than a century ago. A good deal of time was now spent in interrogating Ministers; four-fifths of the remainder in the Committee stage of Bills or the conversational discussions of the Estimates. The residuum left for full-dress debate was very small. The House no longer had the first claim on its members; the multiplicity of business took them to the libraries, the writing rooms, the lobbies—anywhere but the Chamber itself, and though a man might have the gift of the winged word he could not be eloquent to empty benches.

Again, the power of the Whips and the tyranny of the party machine had grown so immensely that there was little opening left for independence—the natural seed-ground of oratory—and but rare opportunities of turning votes by eloquence. Speeches, therefore, tended to become standardised and to conform to a conventional and commonplace type.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

By far the greatest change that had been wrought in Parliamentary conditions as they affected speaking had been the result of verbatim reporting in the Press. In former days the speaker, unconscious of Hansard and the *Times* of the morrow, could give the free rein to his imagination, but now that the speaker knew that he was addressing not a private club, but a gathering that might embrace the whole nation, he must walk delicately and measure his paces. He dared not 'let himself go' as Chatham or Fox could afford to do. Those changes in the House had been the reflex of corresponding and even greater improvements outside. The prodigious expansion of the Press had rendered the populace indifferent to Parliamentary debates. The growth of platform speaking had also detracted from the vogue of Parliamentary eloquence, for while it was the latter that still unlocked the door to Ministerial office, it was the platform which made or unmade leaders and decided the fortunes of parties.

ORATORS SUMMED UP.

Lord Curzon then gave some rapid estimates of the oratorical powers of certain orators, which the *Mail* thus summarises:—

"Mr. Asquith: Copious vocabulary effortless command of the right word, remarkable lucidity, and a resonant voice. An overpowering effect of parliamentary and forensic strength.

"Mr. Winston Churchill: At times practised the literary style with great ability. A 'double style' on the platform, the exigencies of modern democracy requiring from its favourites at one time the utterance of the statesman at another the 'patter' of the music-hall artist.

"Mr. Lloyd George: Reserved the masterpieces of his peculiar style for Limehouse, Newcastle, and Swindon.

"Mr. John Redmond: Speech consistently verging upon eloquence and sometimes with genuine emotion.

CORROSIVE HUMOUR.

"Mr. Titmothy Healy: Unsurpassed gift of corrosive humour.

"Mr. Balfour: Never consciously cultivated a single rhetorical art and could only by mistake have strayed into a peroration.

"Mr. Bonar Law: Would never have been chosen to succeed Mr. Balfour, but for his powers of speech. Fearless courage and an uncommon faculty for going straight to the heart of things.

"Mr Chamberlian: Unsurpassed in his mastery of clearness, conciseness, humour, invective, ridicule, and cogent and relentless reasoning. His 'strokes went straight to the mark.'

"Lord Rosebery: 'Whatever subject he touches is raised at once out of the commonplace.'

"The late Duke of Devonshire: Deficient in the arts of oratory and indifferent to applause.

GLADSTONE THE MASTER.

"Mr. Gladstone: Master of every art of eloquence and rhetoric.

"Disraeli: Master of picturesque and incisive phraseology.

"Parnell: Not eloquent, much less an orator. Hissed out setences of scorn, giving an impression of almost demoniac self-control."

THE TOMAHAWK.

"Lord Randolph Churchill: Tomahawk always in hand; grossest errors of taste in some speeches and nearly all marked by burlesque exaggeration.

"John Bright: Carefully prepared the choicest sentences; unique command of simile, apposite stories, and ready wit.

"Sir William Harcourt: Not naturally eloquent. Proficient in satire, raillery, and scorn not always highly refined.

"Lord Salisbury: Wholly wanting in the attributes of the orator; yet fascinating, and in his later days, most impressive.

"Daniel O'Connell: The greatest mob orator."

"TREASURE ISLAND."

30TH BIRTHDAY OF "R. L. S.'S" MASTERPIECE.

This month writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "Treasure Island" attains its thirtieth birthday—a long life nowadays for any work of fiction, let alone a book written primarily for boys. For, during the last few decades, the child's taste in reading has changed even more completely than the adult's.

Recall the popular juvenile books of thirty years ago, and find how many of them are in demand to-day. Yet "Treasure Island" sells better and is more widely read and enjoyed to day than ever in its history. Its immortality may be reckoned as safe as "Robinson Crusoe's."

Stevenson himself has recorded with what gusto, one chill September morning at Braemar, by the cheek of a brisk fire, and the rain drumming on the window, he composed the first chapters of his great romance.

Having first drawn the chart of an island (charts being to him "of all books the least wearisome to read, and the richest in matter"), he wove around it a story to please his schoolboy stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, who had cooly requested him to try to write something really interesting. It was one schoolboy yarning to another, and a third—the novelist's father—soon took fire and helped on the story with many romantic suggestions.

The story grew rapidly at the rate of a chapter a day, and when ten were written a visitor, Dr. Alexander Japp, bore them off to offer to a publisher. Through his good offices the story was accepted immediately by the proprietor of "Young Folks," and began its serial course in October, 1881, under the signature of "Captain George North.

"R. L. S." AT DAVOS.

This ready acceptance pleased "R. L. S.," but the serial publication landed him in difficulties. When only nineteen chapters were written he had to remove from Braemar to Davos, and the story struck. Fortunately, however, there came another wave of inspiration, and the last fourteen chapters were penned in as many days.

If the enthusiasm of friends had led the author to expect a great and immediate success he was disappointed. During the four months of its serial course in "Young Folks" it spoiled the paper's circulation, and drew "scornful and indignant protests" from its readers.

Two years later, however, in November, 1883, when "Treasure Island" appeared in book form, its reception was amazing. The story which the children rejected was hailed with enthusiasm by their parents. Statesmen and judges, we are told, sat up all night to read it, staid journals like the "Saturday Review" wrote of it excitedly as the best thing of its kind since "Robinson Crusoe" and Andrew Lang, after "several hours of unmingled bliss," declared it comparable with the Odyssey.

The story goes that Mr. Gladstone, catching a glimpse of it one evening at Lord Rosebery's, spent the next morning hunting the bookstalls for a second-hand copy! Within a few months it was translated into half the languages of Europe.

A SOUTH LONDON EXPERIMENT.

It may be asked, however, is it still the grown-ups alone who find pleasure in "Treasure Island," or has it come in to its own with the keen young critics for whom it was first intended? A short while since, remembering its early rejection, the writer read the story to a crowd of children at a public library in one of the poorest districts of South London.

All were poor, many were ragged, many underfed, but they came night after night and listened with breathless interest and appreciation, not only to the exciting episodes of action, but to such passages as Long John Silver's wonderful gammoning of his confederates in the blockhouse, what time he was plotting to betray them. It was the triumph of "R. L. S." How he would have enjoyed it, had he been there to see!

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

IN DARKEST SOUTH AMERICA.

HORRORS IN BRAZIL.

VAST POSSIBILITIES.

In the course of his world-wide experience as a traveller, Mr. Henry Savage-Landor has placed many remarkable feats to his credit and been the hero of many stirring adventures, but it is doubtful whether any of his journeys have equalled that which is described in his newly issued book in daring, in hardihood, in achievement, and in interest. The interior of Brazil, a country which, as we are reminded, is as big as the United States of America, Germany, Portugal, and a few other countries rolled into one, is less well known than any portion of what is still called the "Dark Continent." Owing to a restriction of development knowledge of the country has actually diminished in the last century. Yet Brazil is an undeveloped El Dorado, Mr. Savage-Landor tells us, capable some day of fattening enough cattle to supply half the world with meat.

All the wonderful riches which Mr Savage-Landor's journey has revealed, says the *Standard*, lie dormant for lack of development. Brazil is civilised only on the coast—the least healthy part of it—and an apathetic, slothful, and degenerate population refuse to labour for the wealth that might be theirs, and look with envy upon the efforts of more enterprising strangers. We are told, however, that the Brazilian Government are beginning to appreciate the value of the country and to recognise the advantage of making better use of it. Success will depend upon whether the character and methods of the Brazilian people can be radically changed. At present they are inconceivably lethargic, ignorant, bombastic, credulous, wrong-headed, and lazy. Not a single white Brazilian could be induced to accompany Mr. Savage-Landor on his journey, the most fantastic ideas being prevalent about the horrors and dangers of the interior, its terrible climate and awful diseases, its ferocious beasts and insects, and its "millions" of cannibal Indians.

A DECADENT PEOPLE.

And so the explorer had to start into the unknown with five half-breeds and a negro, all of them scoundrels or poltroons, criminals or escaped slaves, grossly ignorant, absurdly superstitious, grotesquely unpractical, and in every respect untrustworthy. It is wonderful that Mr. Savage-Landor got back alive from such a journey in such company.

The first portion of the journey was the most interesting, because it lay almost entirely through an unknown land. The start was made from the railhead at Araguary—"one of the dirtiest and most unpleasant spots on the face of the earth"—and proceeded towards Goyaz, 300 miles further inland, through a magnificent grazing country. The explorer's remarks upon the decadence, physical and mental, of the people he met are of absorbing interest.

"What a strange, dried-up, worn-out appearance young and old presented! What narrow chicken-like chests! What long, unstable legs and short arms! . . . Those people, partly by constant intermarriage among themselves, partly by the mixture of black blood with the white, and partly owing to the effects of the most terrible complaint of the blood in existence—universal in Brazil—partly, too, by the dull, uninteresting, wasted lives they led and the poverty of their nourishment, were reduced to a state of semi-idiocy." Again: "The Brazilians of the interior—quite unlike those of the big towns in or near the coast—were sullen people, with no conversation, or else too much; no interest in anything, no art, no imagination. They were timid and vain to an incredible degree, suspicious, avaricious, and easily offended. . . . They seemed imbued with the idea that everybody went there to do them harm. They lived in a constant state of fear and trembling, even of their own relations and friends. They all went about armed to the teeth, and would not dream of going a yard outside their homes without a revolver, a rifle, and a dagger. . . . As we went further toward the interior the vegetation grew more beautiful, the people more repulsive. The majority of the people suffered from goitre in more or less advanced stages. Many instances are given of the awful state of degeneracy into which particular families or groups of families have fallen.

A WOEFUL ANCESTRY.

Insanity, of course, is rife, and as there are no asylums in the interior, dangerous lunatics are put into the gaols, often in heavy chains. In the matter of crime, murder is almost as common as petty theft, and is more lightly punished. "The Brazilians of the interior," we are told, "were almost altogether the descendants of criminal Portuguese, who had been exiled to the country and had intermarried with the lowest possible class of African slaves." Thus it comes about that "the interior of Brazil—even comparatively near a city, as we were still to Goyaz—did not compare in civilisation with the lowest and poorest countries of Central Asia or Africa." The ruling class *is*, of course, of a better stamp, and Mr. Savage-Landor speaks of many high-principled, capable, and kindly men who went out of their way to assist him and his work. From the Government generally he received good and courteous treatment, but there were exceptions—the exercise of authority in remote States was sometimes a serio comic business.

Practically no trouble or danger was experienced from wild animals or great reptiles, though once the explorer awoke to find a jaguar's paws upon his chest. The chief discomfort of travel in Brazil comes from insect pests. They are of many kinds, innumerable, ubiquitous, and insatiable. "It is not easy," says Mr. Savage-Landor, "to describe the torture I had to go through when taking those tedious astronomical observations. . . . No sooner was I getting a perfect contact of the sun's image and its reflection than some huge fly or other insect would begin to promenade on the mercury. . . . Then, what was worse, when both your hands were occupied—one holding the sextant, the other gently screwing the vernier—hundreds of mosquitoes, taking advantage of your helpless condition, buzzed round and settled on your nose, ears, neck, eyelids, and forehead, stinging you for all they were worth."

PUGNACIOUS ANTS.

But the worst pest of all was the Sauba ant, a fierce, pugnacious creature over an inch long, with powerful and poisonous claws, and swarming in millions. "When you had thousands of them climbing up your legs and over your body, and dropping upon you from the tree branches, which were alive with them, and clinging to you with all their might once they had got you with their clippers, you began to think what a fool you had been to leave your happy home in England." "No agriculture is possible where the Saubas are to be found, and even when they do not exist in Central Brazil, if agriculture were started they would soon invade the territory and destroy everything in a short time."

There are some extremely interesting passages on slavery, which still exists in Brazil: "Only in the old days of legal slavery it was limited to negroes; now the slaves are negroes, mulattoes, white people, even some Europeans"—and the author goes on to tell of a refined and educated German whom he discovered serving as a slave in the rubber country, being in bondage for a debt of three hundred pounds which he never hoped to repay. "In the present condition of things the slave, in the first instance, sells himself or is sold by his family. There were, indeed, few, if any, of the labouring classes in Matto Grosso and Goyaz provinces who were free men and women."

RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition has proved that South America is not an impenetrable continent, but can be traversed in any direction by experienced travellers with suitable followers. It has shown that the country is almost uninhabited, and that the pure Indians number not "millions" but a few paltry hundreds.

PEER AS HEALER.

LORD SANDWICH'S CLAIM TO PSYCHIC POWERS.

Lord Sandwich, a Peer of 74 years of age, stated recently that he possesses a remarkable and unexplained gift of healing, by the aid of which he has cured many people, although he possesses no medical or surgical science. He believes also that other people possess this power.

The occasion of Lord Sandwich's statement, unorthodox as it may sound from the point of view of the ordinary conception of medical science, was orthodox in the highest degree. He was presiding at a meeting at University College to inaugurate a medico-psychological clinic in London for the treatment of certain diseases by means of psycho-therapy. "There can be," he said, "no doubt as to the immense power of the mind over the body, and the further that subject is investigated the greater the results we shall get. I do not pretend to medical or surgial science, but I have had great experience in healing. After the South African war, I had some 60 wounded officers at my country home, and there was never a doctor or nurse in the house. I was both to the wounded men and I was gratified at the success obtained. There are few serious maladies that I have not treated with success. I think I may say that I have never failed to relieve people in agonies of pain. In one case—and this was the first intimation that I had of my power of healing—a mutual friend told me of a man he knew who had undergone a serious operation in a London hospital and was in terrible agony. I went to see the sick man, and when the latter told me that the agony was beginning again I said: 'No it is not! You are never going to have it again.' And he never did.

"I have attended people in palaces, in cottages, in hospitals, and in homes, and my patients have included a Hindu monk in his monastery, a Mahometan in his mosque, and a Hindu princess who was brought 600 miles by her husband to see me. There are people who dub me lunatic, impostor, and liar possibly, but that is a matter of indifference to me, as I know that pain has been alleviated and the sick healed. There are many who possess the power. I have been asked to explain it, but I have nothing to explain; I only know what happened. If I am possessed of this power there must be many posessed of the lesser power suggested in the formation of this clinic which they can exercise with great usefulness. I hope the institution we are inaugurating today will do much for the healing and happiness of large numbers of people."

Dr. Constance Long, who spoke, said that many doctors had successfully practised psycho-therapy, but so far there had been no provision for the poor. Their patients were those suffering from depression, a morbid attention to bodily ailments, loss of sensations, insomnia, the drug habit, and manifold manifestations of ill-health for which no adequate provision existed. Already the committee had had letters from all parts of London, asking when patients might be sent. There was already one such clinic in Liverpool. They would practise by suggestion, even by hypnotic suggestion, and in states of induced sleep and by re-education. The practice would not weaken the will, though it might be necessary sometimes to "dig out" a morbid idea before filling the mind of the patient with healthy ideas. They wanted to buy or lease a house, and they expected to get what they wanted for from £1200 to £1500. They wanted it to be understood that this clinic was supplementary, and complementary, to orthodox medicine, and not in opposition to it.

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward, generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us, and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send ONLY **shilling** to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Desk 32), 89 Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Have you sharp pains in the Back?

Are you rheumatic or dropsical?

Kidney Trouble is Serious.

That miserable pain in the back comes from the kidneys. They lie beneath the small of the back.

It is a warning that something is wrong—and it is a serious warning, for when the kidneys are ill they poison the blood instead of purifying it.

If every cold and chill affects the back and the water, or if the least exertion tires you, depend upon it your kidneys need prompt attention, otherwise more serious symptoms will quickly follow. You will feel dull and unnaturally drowpsy; there will be rheumatism, dropsy or lumbago; gravel will be seen in the water, and there will be bladder troubles, which are so hard to bear.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have just the toning and healing effect the kidneys require. They act on only the kidneys and bladder, gently building up the kidneys, and helping them to flush off the body's liquid waste and uric acid poison. They are safe and good for all—men and women, old and young.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

The Electrophone in use less Conspicuous than Eye-glasses.

THE DEAF CAN HEAR

If you are deaf or hard of hearing, do not fail to send your name and address to-day and arrange for Stolz Electrophone on 15 DAYS' HOME TRIAL or write for Booklet No. 41 & testimonials.

Indian Agents:
JAMES MURRAY & Co.
12, Govt. Place, Calcutta.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of over work and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

AN FAMOUS COMEDIAN.

THE LATE MR. PELISSIER.

Mr. Pelissier, whose untimely end all lovers of mirth deplore, was, like Mr. Albert Chevalier, a striking example of the advantages of a mixed strain in an actor, writes C. L. G. in the *Spectator*. It lent vivacity to Garrick, and a generation or so later the most famous clown was Grimaldi. But Mr Pelissier's success is not to be entirely accounted for by the method of parallel cases. In certain respects he differed widely from his predecessors. He was largely if not primarily a musical entertainer, yet whereas John Parry, Corney Grain, and George Grossmith were all individualists, relying on their own unaided talents, Pelissier, for all his wonderful gift of impersonation, was perhaps at his best when collaborating or co-operating with one or more of his troupe. A writer in the *Sphere* has dealt specially on his use of the duet; he could be funny with another performer and allow that other performer a full share of the fun. Whether this was due to his early experience or not we cannot say, but the curious fact remains that the leader of the Follies served an unappreciated apprenticeship on the music-hall stage as a soloist, although his repertory included songs—such as "The Fatherland" —which were highly successful in the programme of the Follies. Mr. Pelissier's early experiences in the Halls were discouraging but invaluable. They induced him to turn his talents in the direction of collective efforts, and they furnished him with materials which he turned to such admirable use in the wonderful burlesque of a Music Hall Programme. The beginnings of the Follies were humble, provincial, and, if report be correct, not unassociated with sea-fronts and beaches. Their first engagement at a leading music hall was at the Palace, where the present writer saw them, and where Mr. Pelissier had the first opportunity of displaying his gift of musical satire. One of their turns took the form of a Wagner burlesque; and though it was somewhat crude, Mr. Pelissier had laid hold of the vulnerable places in the Wagnerian system, and the yelping declamation and pompous gestures of shaggy men armed with ponderous spears formed the subject-matter of a diverting travesty. Even better was the parody of the futilities of a musical comedy. The all-round efficiency of the troupe was already noteworthy. They could all take their turn at the piano; they could sing, and, what is more, they only sang out of tune when they meant to, which is quite an accomplishment in its way. The Follies, in short, made their mark; they were, to use a hard-worked but useful phrase, "funny without being vulgar," and it was not long before Mr. Pelissier took a theatre on his own account and embarked on the ambitious enterprise of furnishing a whole evening's entertainment. For a few years, first of all a a theatre in the Strand and then in Shaftesbury Avenue, he triumphantly established his claim to be regarded as a real benefactor. No public entertainment of the time did more to dispel the gloom of our "Babylone noire," as Victor Hugo called London; in none was there more laughter to the minute. We speak of the palmy days of the Follies, when the orchestra consisted of the famous "double grand" played by Mr. Louis Laval and Miss Maud Evans, and before the troupe lost the services of the inimitable Miss Gwennie Mars, an artist who made her best effects with a minimum of effort. Who that heard it will ever forget her performance in the famous "Voice trial," when the charwoman is mistaken for a candidate and forced to sing the dolorous ditty:—

"My ole man was a fisherman;
I wished he'd been a Militiaman,"

winding up with the appeal, "Please, sir, may I get on with my cleaning?"

The burlesque of a Music Hall programme was one of the most brilliant pieces in the repertory of the Follies, and the parodies of the songs of would-be *ingenues* were admirable examples of Mr. Pelissier's satiric invention. As the writer in the *Sphere* happily puts it, "he saw the fallible with a lightning glance." In illustration of this gift it is enough to mention the sentimental song of the heavy baritone with the refrain, "You can never have another mother, though you live ten thousand years," or his impersonation of the massive but "dashing serio" with her appalling pronunciation of the words "au revoir." But his talent was not confined to mimicry or ridicule. Without being a scientific musician, he had a real gift for tune-coining; some of his ballads had a charm rarely found in the compositions of this generally distressing *genre*; and in what may be called his action quartets he showed a sense of atmosphere that was quite remarkable. One of these—"Baked Potatoes"—which formed the climax of a scene at a coffee-stall, was a little masterpiece of haunting suggestiveness. So too there was more colour and imagination in the smoking quartet with the "flubble-bubble" refrain than in a whole wilderness of the pseudo-Oriental monstrosities of pretentious symphonists. Mr. Pelissier thoroughly appreciated the maxim. *Il faut se borner*; he hardly ever tried to do more than he could do well. The music which lent point or grace to his programmes was always well made and performed. The *ensemble* was admirable, and there were always a couple of the ladies who could sing with taste and charm. Another characteristic of the method of Mr. Pelissier was his delightfully effective use of primitive devices to supplement the limited resources of his company. No one of late years has made more diverting use of dummies—sham dogs, ballet-dancers, crowds, guests, &c. And one of the pleasantest features of the entertainment was the way in which the supers used to be pressed into the service of the troupe, developing, as in the case of "Ben," talent of a most varied and engaging kind. "Ben" in one of the "potted plays," in which he supported the *role* of a dashing lieutenant who appears at a supper party in a reachme-down suit of evening clothes, was quite immense—a veritable super-super. The prevailing character of the entertainment was a "sweet and opportune desipience," tempered with criticism, more or less caustic, of modern manners. Their severest strokes were levelled not at politicians, but at their own profession. "Everybody's Benefit" was a most brilliant and mordant satire on the devastating egotism of actors. A tremendous programme is organized for a performance on behalf of an old actress who has fallen on evil days and when the poor old lady arrives at the theatre no one recognizes her, the opportunity for self assertion and self advertisement being so grossly exploited by everyone else that the central figure is utterly neglected. Mr. Pelissier was not appreciated by everyone. He was not even accorded a place in *Who's Who*. Some people were "put off" by the personality which he revealed in his discourses before the curtain. Earnest and precious folk, professional pessimists, prigs and pedants sniffed at the Follies or declared that they were not so good as they were. There was certainly some ground for the charge, for the changes in the troupe were not all improvements, and for the last year or so Mr. Pelissier showed unmistakable signs of fatigue. It is sad to think we shall never hear him recite "Butterflies" again or sing "Excelsior" with Mr. Lewis Sydney, or dwell on the pleasures of "The Spring-time," in which "even actresses get married." *Ne minem tristem fecit*—save by his death. We could have better spared some of the strenuous workers after dramatic righteousness who labour assiduously in season and out of season to diffuse gratuitous gloom.

We have spoken throughout of the Follies in the past tense. That, however was merely because we were dealing with the phase of their career associated with the leadership of their founder. Only this week comes the agreeable announcement that they are once more taking the road, under the direction of that versatile and genial comedian Mr. Dan Everard, and that the laughter-compelling Mr. Lewis Sydney is rejoining the troupe. Grateful memories of Mr. Everard's singing of "Yus, I don't fink," of his exhilarating impersonations of costers, of policemen (in the "Baked Potatoes" quartet) of the American trick shot in the Music Hall burlesque and of the illiterate Mayor in the Potted Pageant inspire confidence in his ability to lead the Follies to new triumphs. C. L. G.

LADY HESTER STANHOPE.

ADVENTURES IN SYRIA.

Lady Hester Stanhope, whose strange history was being enacted a hundred years ago, writes the *Standard*, was one of the most remarkable women of her time. Her high birth, personal charm, independence of character, and vigour of intellect would have made her prominent in any epoch, but in her own she was unique. Her physician, Dr. Meryon, said of her: "In person and sentiments she is not inaptly represented by an Elvira, a Portia, or a Semiramis," and by the same authority we are told that she had "the most thorough contempt for her sex; at least that part of it who converse on nothing but visits, caps and bonnets, and such frivolous subjects." In some ways she suggests a Queen Elizabeth of private life. In her youth she mingled with the most brilliant English society. For some years she lived with her uncle, the great Pitt. She took a hand in the game of politics, and had the shrewdest judgment of men and affairs. Virile in her quality of mind, she emancipated herself from the conventional limitations of her sex, but by no means disdained to avail herself of feminine privileges. She was fond of flirtation, but had a heart keenly susceptible to passion. It is supposed that she would have married Sir John Moore, had he not found a grave in the Peninsula. But she had previously suffered a great disappointment in her affections. Other troubles, including the loss of a brother, who also fell at Corunna, the death of Pitt and the decline of her own health induced her to travel abroad.

AFFAIRS OF THE HEART.

In February, 1810, when she was 36, Lady Hester left England and began that singular phase of her life which has been the subject of many reports and intense curiosity. That she ultimately went to live as an Oriental among the Arabs and died on Mount Lebanon is well known. To her own contemporaries her unconventional enterprises were, of course, startling in the extreme, and could only be explained on scandalous grounds. Dr. Meryon, the young English physician who accompanied her on her travels, published six volumes of memoirs, of which Lady Hester is the central figure. A biography of the traveller was also writtten by her niece, the late Duchess of Cleveland. To these highly interesting records we now have added the present work written by Mr. Frank Hamel, who throws new lights on the intimate episodes of Lady Hester's later life. Mr. Hamel has had recourse to fresh sources of information, including hitherto unpublished passages in Dr. Meryon's and Lady Hester's letters, and in the terms of her will. By these means he is able to tell the story of Lady Hester's love affair with Michael Bruce, a man fourteen years younger than herself, whom she met in the earlier part of her foreign travels. Mr. Hamel also refers in the introduction to another matter, of which, he says, there has always been persistent rumour—viz., the supposed love affair between Lady Hester and an Arab sheikh. He can find no documentary evidence of any marriage, but he says:

I have talked with several people who remember friends in the East who had seen and spoken to Lady Hester's "husband," . . . Lady Hester was too proud to marry any Arab but the highest in rank, so that the choice of persons is not a large one.

However, Mr. Hamel can penetrate no further into this mystery, which he thinks may yet be solved, if, indeed, it has any foundation in fact.

Lady Hester, as one of her letters quoted by Mr. Hamel now reveals, had intended to return to England, after accompanying her brother James to Sicily. At Gibraltar, however, she met the Marquis of Sligo and Mr. Michael Bruce, two wealthy young men travelling for pleasure. The military situation in Sicily rendered it inexpedient to visit the island, and after James Stanhope had left for his regiment in Spain, Lady Hester, escorted by Mr. Bruce, and with Dr. Meryon in attendance, went to Malta. Defying convention, she did not hesitate, wrote the doctor, "to fix in a large chateau, herself, a single lady, with two single men." The doctor was treated by the lady with the utmost "civility," and his letters are full of pleased recognition of a graciousness which social manners of the time being what they were, was an unusual condescension. Mr. Bruce, however, did not share Lady Hester's attitude towards her medical attendant, and the two were in almost perpetual conflict, which terminated later in the dismissal of the doctor. It was however, Bruce who departed from, and Dr. Meryon who remained with, Lady Hester.

DESIGNS AGAINST NAPOLEON.

Some idea of the boldness of Lady Hester's scheme may be gathered from her project, which at this period she confided to the doctor, of entering the lists with Napoleon himself. In one of the many intersting letters written by Dr Meryon, and quoted in this volume he says:

She intends at Constantinople to make friends with the French Ambassador, and through his means to obtain a passport to travel through France. Protected by this, she will set off from Turkey, proceed through Hungary, Germany, and arrive at Paris. When there she means to get into Buonaparte's good graces, study his character, and then sail for England to plot schemes for the subversion of his plans.

Lady Hester's correspondence with her friend, General Oakes, the Governor of Malta, shows that the friendship between her and Bruce ripened into a warmer sentiment as their joint travel progressed. He asked her to marry him, but she, taking into account the disparity of their respective years and his future prospects, refused this offer, but accepted him as her lover. The news of this liaison leaked to England, and was, not unnaturally, the subject of much unfavourable gossip. Lady Hester seems to have formed too high an opinion of Bruce's character and abilities, and her anticipations of his career were not justified by events. She wrote to his parents, disclosing her relation with him, and promising to break it off when he wished to marry.

There was a trouble at Constantinople owing to Lady Hester's secret and irregular request to the French Ambassador to procure her passports for visiting France. Mr. Canning, the British Minister, discovered the affair, and cut off all communication between the British Embassy and Lady Hester, a step which induced her to write concerning him a sarcastic letter to the Duke of Wellington. But she failed to obtain the desired entree to France. From Constantinople, after misadventure by shipwreck at Rhodes, the strange trio, Lady Hester, Bruce, and Dr. Meryon, went to Egypt, and thence to the Holy Land.

WILD ARABS SUBDUED

Splendidly apparelled in man's raiment, and riding astride an Arab horse, Lady Hester made a stately progress through Palestine, received everywhere by the authorities with honours and gifts. Her descriptive letters written from Damascus are full of colour. She appears to have gained an extraordinary influence over both Turks and Arabs of high degree, so that she was safe in passing through usually forbidden or dangerous districts. In a letter written in 1812 she gave some clue to the secret of her ascendancy over the wildest and most bloodthirsty Arabs:

The thing is to look round one, free as the air of the deserts, to observe something like a flight of crows at a distance—to look proudly that way, move your hand, and in one instant see fifty lances springing in your defence; to see them return, exclaiming, "Sahab, friends"

At Palmyra Lady Hester, who was known to the Arabs as "the daughter of the King of England," was received with great pomp, and the native chiefs assembled to pay her homage. In October, 1813, she and Bruce parted. "Both had grown disillusioned. Passion had waned." But the parting was a great wrench to both, and from the day of his departure Lady Hester was "a changed woman." She was seized with illness, from which she was a long time in recovering, and she now "cast off the Western world for ever." In 1817 Dr. Meryon returned to England. Two years later he revisited Lady Hester at her home on Mount Lebanon, and found her living in Turkish style.

Walling up the entrance to her residence, Lady Hester spent her last year in poverty, sickness, and solitude. Dr Meryon found himself obliged to leave her several months before June 23, 1839 when the end came. She died with only a black servant in attendance on her, and was buried the same night in the garden of her house. For the sadness of her closing days, Mr. Hamel points out, she had her compensations. "She had seen life. She had found triumph, love, and power. She had tasted freedom. . . . In Syria, at least, she secured a few years of crowded happiness a certain celebrity, and a name that lived beyond her day." (Cassal 155 net.)

Messrs. Methuen are adding to their series of two-shilling novels "The Bad Times" by George A. Birmingham.

"ERECTRUSS"

This world renowned latest scientific invention, embodying

DR. BIER'S PRINCIPLE

OF

HYPARAEMIC TREATMENT,

the only complete Drugless cure for

LOSS OF VIGOUR,

is now obtainable for Rs. 15 only, Packing and Postage extra,

From the following address. Write at once for full particulars and pamphlets, mentioning this paper to—

THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA

TO

MESSRS. HUSTON BROS., CO.,

of Chicago (U.S.A.),

BATALA (Punjab.)

THE

1ST. BABY SHOW

IN BOMBAY.

Are you interested in these fascinating little mites? If so, bring yours to our baby show. If you have not one of your own, bring some one else's or interest your friends and get them to bring their babies.

PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

2 nursery chairs, 1 folding pushcar, 1 doll's perambulator and several consolation prizes.

Presented by the NESTLÉ and ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK Company.

[Proprietors of the world renowned "Milkmaid" Brand milk & Nestle Milk Food.]

From the 1st to the 5th December A BAZAAR will be held at St. Mary's High School, Mazagon, in aid of the Foundling Home, and on the 3rd day at 5 p.m. Three ladies of the Committee have kindly promised to undertake the difficult task of judging the prize babies at the

CONCERT HALL.

DON'T FORGET 3rd DECEMBER 5 p.m.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS

LIST OF
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
All guaranteed in good condition.

	Rs.
S. ROSE & Co.'s overstrung Iron framed upright piano	375
IRON FRAME'D upright grand, Ebonized case	375
BROADWOOD Iron framed upright, cost 800	550
IRON FRAMED a lid cased full compassed pianette	450
IRON FRAMED upright grand, Ebonized case	475
FORSTER Iron framed upright grand(L)	475
KNAKE Iron framed upright grand (S)	500
KUMHA Iron framed upright, solid mahogany	450
EAVESTAFF overstrung upright grand solid mahogany	575
S. ROSE & Co.'s Indian upright grand, Ebonized case...	475
ROSE & Co.'s Indian upright grand, nearly new	625

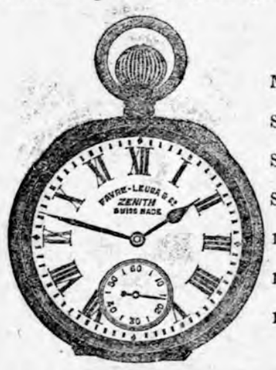
HORIZONTAL GRANDS.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS Baby grand	675
BLUTHNER drawingroom grand ...	875
ERARD about Indian grand	1,200
COLLARD & COLLARD drawingroom grand	875
COLLARD & COLLARD Baby grand nearly new	1,200
KNAKE Baby grand	675

FORT, BOMBAY
S. ROSE & CO.

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.
ZENITH

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.			25
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Ltd.,
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—ALICE BUILDING, 31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA BRANCH:—21, Norton Buildings, Corner of Dalhousie Square.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "EUGENE LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co Haverstock Road, Hampstead London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GREEK AND ROMAN POLICY.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA).

The Archeologia, is a mine of information on Roman history. It is written by a Greek, Dionysius of Halicarnasus. From the heights of the Capitol he contemplates the Roman world. The historian in him is dazzled. The flash passes on to the reader. Fascination carries him away despite himself. What is it? It is the poetry of Rome's history. You like to believe yourself a Roman. You decide to turn a patrician. A contemporary of the Scipios, and the Gracchi, you are an actor in conquests abroad, in political strifes at home. Up in imagination, you are on the Forum's tribune. There rise glorious tempests. There white-haired Senators are seated like statues. They are arrayed in their splendid robes of office. The hold the ivory headed wand. Their venerable aspect awes the Goths. Is it an assembly of the gods? Kings and peoples salute them from afar. Generous visions enrapture you. Liberty throws her magic light on the scene. Men are magnified. They stand out of the darkness in which the rest is enveloped. Such is the poetic illusion which surrounds aristocracies, and perpetuates itself in history. The spectacle holds the historian and reader in thrall. But what about the price at which the domestic drama is played on the Forum's theatre in Republican Rome? The earth devasted. Mankind enslaved. Dionysius praises the first Romans highly. They conquered towns but left the inhabitants free. Far from rooting them out, they often admitted them as citizens, within their own walls. Here lay the basis of

ROME'S INDEPENDENCE.

Here, the prolific source of her power. This was counter to the policy of the Grecian States: Thebes, Sparta, Athens To them, foreigners were hateful. This proved their ruin. Tacitus, in his turn, eloquently echoes this sentiment. It is the emperor Claudius who asks of the Senate the right of honours for long-haired Gaul. The bearing of this *rapprochement* is extensive. The principle on which the Grecian States pose their constitution is the exclusion of the alien, the closing up and isolation of the city. They were for fashioning an exceptional people, unprogressive in the largest acceptation of the word. The political was not modelled after the Social State. Politics made Society its own way. Bizarre institutions guaranteed it against the natural progress of mankind. They elaborate it as a work of art run in an arbitrary mould. The more inflexable, the more was it admired. To preserve it better, it was isolated. Such was Greek genius, specially Doric. It was the political genius par excellence of the Hellenes. With Rome it was quite the contrary. Her political mould was mobile and progressive. It was adapted to incessant fluctuations of the Social State. Its place in national life was but secondary and subordinate. From the beginning

ROME'S CHARACTER WAS DOUBLE.

As a town, and as a specific State, she had to follow the phases of internal development natural to every State. But the town did not remain shut up in itself. Externally it expanded. In its bosom it received other towns, other peoples, other races of men. Growing bigger every day, it became the head of a veritable society. At last it attained gigantic proportions. Evidently the animated action without, was bound to cause mighty commotions in the economy within. If Rome acted on the world, the world reacted on her. The latter was a destiny mixed up with that of mankind. It was something expressly great and good, more than the domestic forum of a small warlike republic. The history of Rome is but a wrestle of these two actions. Social action was the strongest. It grew, it governed, it engrossed everything. It often overthrew the constitution. It ended by breaking it, sweeping away even the nationality of the Queen of nations. This situation is unique in the history of antiquity. How was it brought about? To know it well must see what Rome was in her cradle, and what the Grecian States in their's.

THE GRECIAN CITIES

in their turn present a tableau of two races of different men, laid one over the other in the same soil. Implacable and eternal the enmity that divides them. The one despoiling, the other despoiled. The one warrior, and idler, the other disarmed and declining in servile abjection. It is, in a word, violence perpetuated into system, the opposition of race to race, the interested brutalising of man by man. The prime fact which presides at the organisation of the Roman city is *association*. There is no territorial slavery, no oppression of one race by another. Men of every race, of every rank, of every tribe joined hands with one another in their asylum. The association of individuals became an association of tribes, then of nations and of entire races. Founded on exclusion, the possible future of the Grecian States was restricted and barred. That of Rome being quite the reverse was immense in extent and in duration. In his discourse on Titus Livy, Macchiavelli says that a small republic cannot occupy cities or realms bigger or stronger than itself. And he holds Sparta to view. It was a tree with branches thicker than its trunk. Every passing wind could break it.

ROME WAS BORN FREE,

Of these fatal necessities which weighed on the Grecian States. In her asylum on Mount Palatine lived mingled, men from all corners of Italy, without distinction of blood. Latins, Sabines, Etruscans, fugitives from greater Greece, adventurers from Umbria; the great and the small, freedman and slave, the exile and the assassin even, all were admitted there. How marvellous the facility with which differences of origin, of language, of morals were effaced! Can one believe it? From such diverse elements there rose the Roman people agglomerated into a single body. There hangs an old tradition. It is probably symbolic. It recounts how a special soil had to be created for this universal Colony, a country, materially representing it. Every newly admitted citizen brought with him a handful of his native soil to be deposited in the *comitium*, a pit consecrated for the purpose. Thus was formed, according to Dionysius of Halicarnasus, "the common town *par essence*; the hospitable and civilising city above all others;" whose greatness a Gallic post of the 5th century thus describes:—

"Fecisti patriam diversis gentibus unam
"Profuit invitis, te dominante, capi."

PERSONALITIES.

Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador in Paris, who recently attained his service jubilee, went from Rome to the French capital. Previous to going to Rome, says the *Westminster Gazette*, Sir Francis had had no experience in Legation work, but had a long career at the Foreign Office. Sir Francis was educated at Eton, and, becoming a clerk in the Foreign Office, was private secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary from 1874 to 1880. He was also acting second secretary to the celebrated mission of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury to Berlin in 1878, and he was secretary to the mission sent in 1881, to invest the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State in 1894. Lady Bertie is a daughter of the first Earl Cowley, who was British Ambassador to Paris in the days of the Court of the Tuileries. On one occasion Lord Cowley helped to avert what might have been a deplorable conflict between the two countries. From Lord Malmesbury he had received what the Judges of that day dubbed a "highly patriotic despatch" for presentation to the French Government—a despatch which Lord Cowley saw if presented could only mean war. He put it in his pocket, therefore, and in his private capacity, not as Ambassador, submitted it for preliminary perusal to Walewski, the brilliant French Minister of that day. The Minister, having read the document, observed, "You may give me that despatch, but if you do I will send you your passports to-morrow morning!" Earl Cowley was a wise man. He took that "highly patriotic despatch" back to the British Embassy, and thence returned it twice to Downing-street before it was "officially" presented at the Quai d'Orsay. All that was inflammatory was taken out, and there was peace instead of war between the two nations.

The late Duke of Sutherland always took an interest in the reclamation of waste lands. For the study of this subject he took a trip to the United States, accompanied by the famous war correspondent, W H Russell, who wrote a book on the journey, under the title "Hesperothen." Russell used to tell a story of the Duke, who worked a coal-pit close to Dunrobin, starting one day from Dunrobin Station on the mimic railway which runs its brief course to the Castle, when a navvy exclaimed, "There, that's what I call a real Duke! Why, there he is, a-driving of his own blessed engine on his own blessed railway, and a-burning of his own blessed coals!"

Lord Sandwich, whose claims as a faithhealer are attracting attention at Home, has had several uncomfortable experiences on account of his title. When he was travelling in the United States (says the *Manchester Guardian*), he was introduced at a ball to a young lady. When the introducer asked, "May I introduce Lord Sandwich?" the young lady remarked, "My! Is Lord Spongecake coming later?"

Lord Sandwich (says the *Daily Chronicle*) is fourth in descent from the peer whose name is crystallised in half a dozen languages through his having ordered a waiter to place some meat between two slices of bread and bring it to him as he sat at cards. The inventor of the sandwich was nicknamed Jemmy Twitcher, owing to his awkward shambling gait. One of his friends objected to going out with Lord Sandwich, "because he always walks down both sides of the street at once." The earl himself once related that "when in Paris I had a dancing-master. The man was very civil, and on my taking leave I offered to do what I could for him in London. 'Then,' said the man, profoundly bowing, 'I should esteem it a particular favour if your lordship would never call any one who taught you to dance.'"

The Lord Chief Justice once imagined himself a shopkeeper, and these are the lines on which he said he would conduct his business: 'In the first place I should always be on the alert to please the taste of the public, and as a trader I should not let people get into the habit of buying articles elsewhere. Therefore, if I had not an article in stock I should get it into the town as quickly as I could. I should attract people's attention to my shop by good window-dressing, and by always having my stock up-to date. My advice to any tradesman is: 'Don't have any old stuff. Get rid of it, even at a sacrifice; get something new.' I should be particularly careful to have something cheap and pretty in my shop windows, in order to bring the ladies in, because if the ladies come in for something they want they are certain to see something they don't want and buy it. Lastly, I should take the greatest care that my assistants were civil and courteous, so that my shop would be a place to which ladies and gentlemen would delight to go."

In a little volume entitled "Attic Salt," the Rev. T. Selby Henrey, vicar of St. George, Brentford has brought together a number of anecdotes, most of them old, but many of them amusing. There is that of a second-rate author who, on sending the late Bishop Creighton his latest work, received by return of post the reply "I thank you very much for forwarding to me your book, and I promise you faithfully that I will not lose any time in reading it!" Better is the anecdote once told by Dr. Gore, Bishop of Oxford, at his own expense. "In Birmingham," he said, "I once overheard two street arabs discussing my appearance, and at last one said to the other, 'I tell you what, Bill, he is a Highlander what's caught cold in the legs!" In the book are several anecdotes attributed to the late Dean Lefroy. One relates to a countryman of his who went to a railway station with a view to a journey. He purchased his ticket, placed it in the palm of his hand, smiled broadly, and every glance at the ticket heightened and broadened the smile. A friend observed the merriment of the traveller, and, knowing him, asked the cause of his glee. His answer was, "I've done the fellow that sold me the ticket" "How have you done him?" "Why," said he, "I have got a return ticket and I am not coming back!" It was Archbishop Magee who was credited with the well-known saying, when a waiter dropped some hot soup down his neck: "Is there any layman present who will kindly express my feelings?"

The stories of Archbishop Temple are legion. A lady of position sitting near him at dinner asked him in a most inquiring voice: "My aunt was prevented at the last moment from sailing in that ship which foundered last week; would you not, Bishop, call that a most providential interposition?" "Can't tell! Didn't know your aunt." Not long after Dr. Temple's appointment to the Bishopric of Exeter he was walking down the principal street of his cathedral city when he saw the evening newspaper placard and heard the newsboys shouting "Astounding statement by the new Bishop of Exter." The Bishop's curiosity was aroused, and he bought a paper and by the light of a street lamp read: "The new Bishop of Exeter presided this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, and made the astounding statement that he had never been drunk in his life!"

Whistler had a French poodle of which he was extravagantly fond. This poodle was seized with an affection of the throat, and Whistler had the audacity to send for the great throat, specialist, Mackenzie. Sir Morell, when he saw that he had been called to treat a dog, didn't like it much, it was plain. But he prescribed, pocketed a big fee, and drove away. The next day he sent post haste for Whistler. On his arrival, Sir Morell said gravely: "How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."

Cholera and Typhoid.

How to Protect Yourself Against Them.

"In times of epidemic diseases," writes Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., "nothing is worse for a man than a state of nervous apprehension. At the same time sufficient real cause for anxiety exists, and a proper amount of precaution is right."

Fortunately there is now a most simple and efficient precaution, which everybody ought to adopt, against all infectious diseases, the germs of which attack us through the mouth and throat. This precaution consists in the occasional use of Formamint Tablets—a palatable and harmless germicide, which is sucked in the mouth and has the unique property of destroying disease germs there and in the throat, thus protecting the user against infection through these channels. Formamint, by the way, is manufactured by the well-known firm of A. Wulfing & Co., proprietors of Sanatogen—a fact which will recommend it to the many admirers of that excellent tonic food.

The Cause of Infectious Diseases.

In order to understand the peculiar action of Formamint Tablets, it must be remembered that when germs get into the mouth and throat they thrive, just as seeds do in a fertile soil, and not only grow and develop under the favourable conditions there, but also multiply themselves very rapidly. At the same time, they produce certain poisons called "toxins," which get into the blood-stream and thus set up disease. Formamint Tablets, however, will destroy all germ growths in the mouth and throat before any ill-effects can be produced; and Formamint has thus gained a world-wide reputation as an effectual aid in the prevention of diphtheria, consumption of the lungs, influenza, scarlet fever, measles, and other diseases caused by germs in the mouth and throat.

How Formamint destroys typhoid germs. For explanation, read this article.

Moreover, later researches indicate that Formamint also has a strong preventive power against those scourges of tropical climates—cholera and dysentery. The extent to which Formamint will destroy the cholera bacilli has not yet been fully estimated, but as regards practical results the following letter speaks eloquently for itself:—

"The Medical Officer in charge of the Turkish Hospitals under British auspices during the war, writes: "I would like you to know that, during the war in Turkey, when engaged with cholera cases, I invariably kept sucking Formamint Tablets and had no bad effects. I also made the nurses and other assistants suck Formamint. We all swore by them, and I am personally grateful to you."

It must, however, be clearly understood that Formamint is not claimed to be an absolute preventive of cholera, for this disease is often contracted through drinking contaminated water and from other causes which carry the bacilli direct into the intestine. On the other hand, whenever there is a risk of cholera germs getting into the mouth and throat and flourishing there—as frequently happens, for example, when the hands, having touched cholera-infected articles, come into contact with the mouth in eating, etc.—then there is every reason to suppose that the use of Formamint Tablets will afford a considerable amount of protection against the disease.

The same remarks apply to enteric fever in its various forms, and there is scientific proof that Formamint will destroy the germs of this disease when they have gained entrance into the mouth and throat. This is evidenced by the laboratory experiment illustrated here.

A round glass plate was first covered with a special medium on which the typhoid bacilli are known to develop luxuriantly. The right half was then painted with ordinary saliva, and the left half with saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. Afterwards both halves were inoculated in absolutely the same manner with typhoid bacilli. The result was that on the half treated with ordinary saliva an active growth of bacilli occurred, while on the left half, which had been painted with Formamint saliva, there was no growth of bacilli whatever. This clearly shows that the person whose mouth and throat are protected by Formamint will be practically immune from typhoid bacilli in those regions.

A Practical Hint.

Considering how suddenly typhoid and cholera sweep over this country as destructive epidemics, the wise man who, without being in a state of nervous apprehension, realises that a "proper amount of precaution is right"—will make a point of always having a good supply of Formamint Tablets at hand, just as he keeps chlorodyne and quinine ready for emergencies.

Formamint can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, and if you would like to know more about it, the proprietors, A. Wulfing and Co., will be very pleased to send you a booklet on the subject. Their address is Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay; please mention this paper when you write to them.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE SUDAN.

A YOUNG MAN'S COUNTRY.

The Sudan has the reputation of being the young man's country, and although some of the young men of the period when this was written would perhaps feel slightly flattered to be so described now, it is mainly true. Consequently, says the *Manchester Guardian*, when so many juveniles are gathered together varied forms of diversions for the non-working hours naturally come into being. It takes two to make a quarrel; It takes very few more to make a game. Indeed two are ample for golf; four often enough make three separate and one combined argument.

Premising, then, that the Sudan is essentially a hard-working country and that relaxation is only a means to the end of further effort, we will take the various forms of amusement in order.

The most famous and widespread is, of course, shooting. All over the country big game is scatterd. The variety is extraordinary. The game laws are framed so as to be liberal without being wasteful and every year parties of tourists of all nationalities arrive and depart when they please. It is one of the most consoling features of the country that the more distant or unhealthy the station the better the shooting. This is a solace of the greatest value to the officer or official who may find himself through the exigencies of the service alone for a large period of the year. At his door is one of the most fascinating hobbies, one which appeals strongly to the majority of Englishmen, the first-hand observation of a variety of wild animals in their natural habitat.

The camera nowadays supplements and frequently takes the place of the rifle, and some really marvellous photographs have been taken. Volumes could be written, and have been written on this fascinating pursuit, though unfortunately it is often the case that those who have had the greatest experience and the most thrilling adventures have a corresponding reluctance to share them with the rest of the world.

DUCK AND SAND GROUSE.

In a lesser degree voteries of the shotgun have opportunities for their prowess. The blessed Nile provides food and lodging for a wonderful variety of bird life. Ducks of every conceivable kind are plentiful, and many a Khartoum sportsman rests his brain and replenishes his larder with those admirable birds to his great content.

The sandgrouse perhaps, may be said to give the greatest joy to the greatest number. This happily misguided bird persists in coming to water year after year in the same place, and on every Friday morning—Friday being the weekly holiday—perhaps as many as fifty guns may be seen by anyone who gets up early enough, lining the west bank of the White Nile from Omdurman to Gordon's Tree, waiting for the flight. Amusements are strenuous, and though it may savour of the luxury of English covert shooting to see a long row of men sitting on the bank waiting for the birds, still it must be remembered that these same men have started on the morning of their "day off" by 5 a.m., and that they will not be back before eleven o'clock. This may not sound much, but try it on a day with the temperature bordering on 110 deg. in the shade!

POLO.

Polo is undoubtedly the game of the Sudan. The grounds are all at Omdurman, and all pure desert. The soil of Khartoum does not lend itself to polo grounds. Three days a week the players cross over in the Sirdar's steam yacht, a rebuilt relic of Gordon's fleet always generously placed at their disposal, and after half an hour's run they arrive at the famous South Gate landing stage. Disembarking near the site of the Khalifa's prison, they have a ride of over two miles before arriving at the grounds, and there some forty players play their games on the Omdurman sand. Very hot and some times dreadfully dusty, this produces a prodigious thirst, and is perhaps the hardest exercise that can be taken.

The quality of the polo is distinctly high, and though some of the players are well known at home, yet nowhere does the tyro meet with greater encouragement. There must be many who remember their former Sudan polo with affection. The journey back after a hard game is delightful. The sunset on the Nile has been described by many a graphic pen, and the pleasing feeling of having had a good game and real hard exercise, combined with the soothing effects of tea on board, make the cool journey all too short. There are several tournaments during the year, some for cups presented by British regiments who have been stationed in the past at Khartoum; a graceful acknowledgment of the sport enjoyed together.

Besides polo, there are also five race meetings yearly, confined to members of the Racing Club, who alone are allowed to ride, and a horse show with a most interesting and comprehensive programme.

Tennis is also a great stand by, and forms a class of exercise which can be enjoyed even in the hottest weather, and also has the advantage of being a common meeting-ground for the stern and the fair sexes.

GOLF IN THE RUINS OF OMDURMAN.

Golf has ardent devotees of both sexes, and is the chosen game of the Governor General, who finds just enough time between work and more work for an afternoon round. There are now three courses, Khartoum, the most ancient, Omdurman, with ruins for hazards, the most varied.

So much for the daytime; in the evening after a look in at the club, being dinner parties, often followed by dances. A dance at the Palace is a delight to be remembered. Band, floor, and everything as good as can be, an absence of irksome ceremony, and a garden between dances, with its warmth and tropical scents, a thing to inveigle the susceptible to his doom!

These are only a few brief outlines of the other side of the hard-worked official's life, but may perhaps give a hint that the truth that complete change of occupation is the best rest is very well understood and appreciated.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

"Time and use have justified the claims put forward for these preparations."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Since first introduced, Benger's Food has continued to grow in favour owing to the constant recommendations of those who have benefitted by it.

Benger's is distinguished from all other foods in containing not only all the food elements necessary to restore health, but the natural digestive principles also, which enable it to be prepared to suit exactly all ages and all conditions of health. With no other food is this possible.

Benger's Food

is delicious, highly nutritive and most easily digested.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., throughout the world.

"BENGER'S FOOD AND HOW TO USE IT"—A little work of authority on the feeding of infants, invalids and the aged, and the most interesting and informative of food booklets,—will be sent post free on application to:—

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, Eng.
Branch Offices—
NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 90, WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, PITT ST.
Canadian Agents—National Drug and Chemical Co. Ltd., 34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches throughout Canada.
168x

SPERMINUM is the natural source of health and vital strength isolated and purified from Organic bases. In the form of the Essence SPERMIN acts as a reviver of vital energy.

Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Impotentia in Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin Essence.

For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot:

Sperminum can be had from all Chemists, or from the

N. POWELL & Co.,
Byculla, Fort, Bombay.

SPERMINUM

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worts and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

MORE COOLIE RIOTING.

THE POLICE BOMBARDED.

REVOLVERS FIRED AS A LAST RESORT.

FOUR FATALITIES.

VICEROY'S "UNFORTUNATE" SPEECH.

FURTHER CRITICISM.

DURBAN, Nov. 28.

A serious affray took place yesterday between the police and Indians from the Hillhead and Blackburn estates in the Mount Edgecumbe district. The official report says four Indians were killed and 29 wounded, some dangerously. Three police were severely wounded. The force consisted of an officer and twelve men of the South African Mounted Rifles, and a few native constables.

LATER.

It appears that there were two affrays, one on the Hillhead estate and one on the Blackburn estate. Half of the Hillhead Indians had agreed to return to work but the other half refused. Policemen were consequently despatched to the estate for the purpose of arresting the ringleaders and recalcitrants. While the posse was proceeding through the cane-fields, the Indians bombarded them from the cane with sticks and stones. The men proceeding to work joined the other assailants.

A fight ensued in which the police fired their revolvers over the heads of their assailants but with-out effect. The Indians killed the horse of a mounted policeman who had been despatched to Mount Edgecombe for assistance, and the rider, who fell, was attacked by the coolies. The police went to the assistance of their comrade, who escaped.

Revolvers were then fired in earnest, resulting in the casualties mentioned. On the conclusion of the fight the police secured several prisoners and were proceeding to Mount Edgecombe when they were waylaid by Indians from the Blackburn estate, who had previously agreed to return to work.

The assistant manager of the estate endeavoured to stop them but was stunned by an Indian. This encounter was not serious, and no revolvers were fired.

PRETORIA, Nov. 28.

General Smuts has gone to Durban to enquire into the Indian troubles.

LORD HARDINGE.

"POURING GHEE ON THE FIRE."

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The *Westminster Gazette* to-day says that Lord Hardinge illustrates the maxim that when a diplomat does break loose, he goes further than other people. "We may judge" this paper says "from his speech that the treatment of Indians in South Africa has produced a position of real urgency in India, a position requiring the Viceroy to make clear his sympathies with the Indians, and that he will fight their battles. The speech from that point of view has doubtless a striking and salutary effect. We hope the South Africans will endeavour to put themselves in the place of the Viceroy, and realise the extreme difficulty of his position. Nothing can be done unless it is by South Africa's own free will; but it is precisely the appeal for free will assistance on which we rely."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reiterates its solemn warning concerning the growing indignation in India. It is in the light of these circumstances that Lord Hardinge's somewhat unfortunate speech must be considered He said far too much. It was most unwise to express personal approval of Indians' violating the laws of South Africa. We appreciate his purpose, but he need not have poured ghee on the fire. An impartial committee can only be appointed if South Africa freely consents.

The *Globe* advocates that the Imperial Government should now take in hand the dispute and that the Cabinet should offer its good offices to the contending parties.—Reuter

A DEFENCE.

The *Daily Telegraph* says we cannot be wrong in assuming that Lord Hardinge's extraordinarily stronge expressions were deliberately adopted on grounds of expediency and that such a declaration of sympathy was thought necessary. This bears out statement of some observers that there has been nothing like the ferment in India over this affair since the Mutiny. It is earnestly to be hoped that the political insight and imagination of General Botha will enable him to understand the Viceroy's difficulties and that an Imperial question of the gravest character is involved. The whole empire looks to South Africa to handle the problem wisely, and as the basis of action an official enquiry into the allegations seems urgent.

The *Daily Graphic* says Lord Hardinge, knowing the uselessness of the despatches to the Imperial Government, has taken the right course in showing by a public speech his sympathies with the people over whom he has been appointed to rule.

The *Daily Mail* says it was fit and proper for the Viceroy to express his dissatisfaction but one would have expected the representative of the King-Emperor to weigh his words with care. The paper says the speech is not likely to ease the situation in South Africa or to help Indians.—Reuter.

HOW RESISTERS ARE SPOILING THEIR CAUSE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The *Times* says:—"It is impossible for the strongest of English well-wishers of the Indian cause to sympathise with their fellow-subjects in resisting one of His Magisty's Governments as they have been doing in Natal. A violent conflict with the forces of the Crown will only postpone the redress of grievances, perhaps indefinitely. If the leaders who organised the resistance of the Indians refuse to arrest it now, they will forfeit a great deal of sympathy, and their doubts of such sympathy must be finally removed by the Viceroy's speech at Madras. If order is restored in Natal, the influence of the Government of India will be exerted with energy and effect on their behalf. This is wefell assured, what Lord Hardinge intended to, convey. The Imperial Government immediately order is restored, must press for a full investigation into the grievances. We feel sure that this will not be resisted by General Botha's Government or by South African opinion, if proper steps are taken to show that the necessity is real."—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT FOR S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Reuter states it is declared in authoritative quarters that the settlement of the Indian question is one for South Africa herself and it is hoped that moderation and conciliation will achieve a satisfactory solution. Meanwhile, suggestions that departmental conferences are being held with a view to action by the Imperial Government are erroneous. The fact is that the India Office, whose task is much easier than that of the Colonial Office, is duly communicating to the Colonial Office its views and recommendations, which will doubtless be forwarded to the proper quarter.—Reuter.

INDIAN APPROVAL.

Sir Henry Cotton, presiding at a farewell luncheon given by Mr Wazir Hasan and Mr. Mahomed Ali, eulogised the work they had done in furthering Indian interests in London and congratulated all on their splendid Viceroy, who had so completely voiced the feelings of India and by his speech had done so much to smooth the feelings of India.

Mr. Mahomed Ali spoke of the difficulty of the task. He deeply regretted he had not succeeded in seeing Ministers. He had telegraphed to Lord Hardinge expressing his admiration for his noble speech.—Reuter.

"PUT YOUR PRIDE IN YOUR POCKET."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 27.

In his speech to the Unionist Congress, to-day, Sir Thomas urged the Government to put its pride in its pocket and come to a settlement fair to all sections of the people, and in doing so they should realize the enormous responsibilities of South Africa as a part of the Empire.—Reuter.

DELHI, Nov. 28.

MR. WEST'S ARREST.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Ritch, dated Johannesburg Nov. 27:—"West's arrest for harbouring deserters under indenture. Facts are that a number of terrified labourers from an estate near fled to Phoenix for refuge. I advised West to allow them to remain. Reports of assaults on estate pouring in, also that food supplied not distributed. Practically impossible now to gain access to labourers on estates."

POSITION PRECARIOUS.

Mr. Gokhale has also received the following cablegram from the Natal Indian Association, dated Durban, Nov. 27:—"Position intensely precarious. Military police using arms, object being to force strikers to work. Press reports from Stockburn estate to-day of suppression methods resulting in four killed, four dangerously, twelve seriously wounded and fifty minor injuries, and understand more casualties. Impossible to ascertain facts though repeatedly requested. Government facilities not granted. Rank and file being compelled to surrender to brute force. Forced labour employers demand that free Indians liable to pay tax and others return to work. Upon refusal victimization of leaders. Helpless against Government owing to magistrate's presumably having instructions and acting in concert with employers. Thirteen leaders reported arrested, case adjourned fortnight. Strike will be forcibly killed if situation not immediately relieved. Trust Imperial and Indian Governments' immediate intervention."

AGRA, Nov. 28.

Rev. A. W. Davies, Principal of St. John's College, presided at a largely attended public meeting held yesterday to express sympathy with the Indians in South Africa when resolutions were passed protesting emphatically against the alleged unjust and inhuman treatment of Indians by the colonists, expressing gratitude to Lord Hardinge for his courageous and statesmanlike despatches and utterances and requesting His Excellency to continue to press His Majesty's Ministers to protect suffering Indians in South Africa and to institute an enquiry by a body, the cosmopolitan nature of which will inspire confidence on Indians here and abroad. Resolutions also passed urging Government need of terminating the present indenture policy and adopting retaliatory measures until the rights of Indians from both, a national and a human point of view, has been recognised by the South Africans.

INDIAN COMMENTS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

"CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED."

The *Statesman* writes:—Lord Hardinge, by his contribution to the South African controversy, seems to have succeeded in making confusion worse confounded. Out of the goodness of his heart, and in the heat of his indignation over the stories of the cruelties perpetrated upon the Indian strikers, the Viceroy sent messages both to the Secretary of State and to the Union Government demanding an inquiry into the allegations. Both these proceedings were, to say the least, premature, if the Government of India had no better evidence at their disposal than the general charges telegraphed by Mr. West to Mr. Gokhale. The usual plan would be for the Government to postpone action until the complaints of private individuals had been, to some extent, verified by one of their own officials. To call for an investigation on the strength of unsifted hearsay is not only irregular but calculated to exasperate the South African authorities. Not content, however, with intervening without any official justification. Lord Hardinge, in his

(*Continued on page* 12.)

COTTON-GROWING.

EXPERIMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Colonial Office announces that a full agreement has been reached between the Royal Commission of the Governments concerned and the Cotton-Growing Association with reference to the latter's offer to assist the establishment of cotton-growing in Australia and aiding experiments. Altogether £1,500 has been promised for practical experiments.—Reuter.

THE ULSTER PROBLEM.

NO PRESENT PROSPECT OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Leeds to-night, dealt with Home Rule. He said there was no ground for a general election. They were not going to be frightened or arrested by the menaces of civil war. Such threats, coupled with Lord Lansdowne's hints at the effect on the Army, constituted a most formidable obstacle to an agreed settlement, for they implied the whole gospel of anarchy.

"But I repeat," he said "it is of the highest importance that the new system in Ireland should not start on a basis of civil strife and the apparent victory of one section and the abasement of the other. Any settlement should be subject to amendment in the light of experience but should be regarded as, in substance, beyond the risks of electoral or parliamentary vicissitudes."

Suggestive considerations had already come from many quarters, and though Mr. Asquith did not at present see a prospect of an agreement he did not concur that time was being wasted. It was useless for party leaders to shout alternative suggestions from rival platforms, but the door was not closed to an honourable and reasonable peace.

He emphatically denied that there were divisions in the Cabinet. They would not make any surrender of principle. They meant to see this through. They would not betray the trust the Irish members had reposed in them.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

At an inaugural banquet of the Imperial Council of Commerce, Mr. Buxton welcomed the creation of the Council as a real link of Empire, and a clearing house for commercial information. He paid a tribute to the Trade Commissioners for their great assistance in meeting foreign competition in the Colonies.—Reuter.

THE SERBO-BULGARIAN SECRET TREATY.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has returned to Sofia after a cordial interview with the Emperor, who reassured him concerning the ill-feeling produced in Austria by the recent publication of the Serbo-Bulgarian secret Treaty of 1912, by which the two States undertook to support each other mutually against Rumania and Austria.—Reuter.

SUGAR REBATE.

BRITISH TRADE REFUSES A CONTINENTAL OFFER.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The British sugar trade has formally and categorically refused to entertain the offer of a rebate of 1 1-2d. a hundredweight made by four large continental sugar producers.—Reuter.

A NEW GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Arthur Lyulph Stanley will succeed Sir John Fuller as Governor of Victoria.—Reuter.

BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lady Islington launched the battleship "Emperor of India" at Barrow to-day.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

FIREMEN ARRESTED AT WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 28.

Twenty-eight firemen of the steamer "Corinthic" have been arrested for refusing to work because the ship was loaded by non-unionists.—Reuter.

BRITISH CRUISERS IN MEXICAN WATERS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The cruiser "Berwick" has arrived at Puerto de Mexico, and the cruiser "Suffolk" at Tampico, an important oil centre.—Reuter.

BIG CANADIAN DOCK.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Canadian Government has taken the first steps towards the construction of a big dry dock 1,150 feet long at Esquimaults.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

OVER 100 NATIVE SHOPS DESTROYED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 22 LAKHS.

MYSTERY OF ORIGIN.

PERILOUS FEAT BY A FIREMAN.

One of the biggest fires on record in Bombay occurred yesterday morning at Sheik Memon street in one of the wealthiest and most thickly populated native quarters of the town. The Lakhmidas Khimji Market, where the fire originated, was gutted, and the damage is estimated at about 22 lakhs of rupees.

At about ten o'clock in the morning thick volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the building and rising to a great height, and about ten minutes later the whole of the rear part of the building was enveloped in flames which were observed as far as Mazagon. Sergeant Nedle, who was passing by Queen's Road, noticed the outbreak and promptly gave the alarm and hastened towards Sheik Memon-street. In the meantime alarms had also been given from other places, and fire engines from Bhuleswar and Mandvi arrived with fire escapes.

DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE-ENGINES.

The Mandvi engine laid a hose across the third lane at the southern end of the building where the fire appeared to have originated, and a continuous stream of water was played for some time, with the result that this part of the building was saved. The firemen were helped materially in their work by the wind at that time blowing in a north-westerly direction. The engines from the Fort, Babula Tank, Byculla and Haines Road followed in quick succession. The Fort engine was stationed at the end of Champagully, while the Haines Road engine was taken to the Vithalwadi side and started operations from the rear of the building. The engines of the Mandvi and Bhuleswar stations took up positions in front of the building and the engines from Bubula Tank and Byculla faced the north of the building at the Kharakuwa and Mombadevi corners, respectively. The whole building in the meantime was a mass of flames and the roof was collapsing in several parts, while there was nothing left on the ground floor that could be saved. Fanned by the breeze, the flames spread to the adjoining house on the northern side and threatened to consume it. Some of the fire-brigade men, however, rushed up the upper floor of the burning market and others managed to reach the balcony on the second door of the adjoining house and at very great personal risk directed several lines of hose on to the three adjoining houses to prevent the fire from getting a hold on them. In spite of all efforts, however, the rear part of one of the adjoining houses on the northern side was partially destroyed.

A PERILOUS FEAT.

It being found expedient to play on the flames from a height, an escape ladder was erected in the centre of the road and raised to a height of 60 feet. Raoji Luxman, a tindal, attached to the Mandvi Fire Bridgade, then went up with a hose in hand and remaining in a stoping position at that height for over an hour and a half continued to play water with considerable effect His courage was greatly admired.

After about two hours of constant play of water the fire was brought under control and by 8 o'clock it was found possible to relax the energies of the engines, but five lines of hose were laid from the mains and continued to be worked all night.

The Fire Brigade was under the personal supervision of Mr. Greenop, Chief of the Fire Brigade, who was assisted in his endeavours by Mr. Purt, head foreman, and other officers.

Deputy Commissioner Harker, Superintendent Walker, Inspectors Jones and Shiers and other police officers were also on the scene and had a busy time in keeping order among the huge crowds of people that had assembled. For this purpose the services of the mounted police and the reserve force had also to be requisitioned.

THE BUILDING DESTROYED.

The gutted building has a frontage of about thirty yards. It is divided into three lines, each having two rows of shops, and each row 20 to 25 shops. There were altogether 123 shops. The shop-keepers are all dealers in piece-goods and almost all the property in the building has been destroyed. The only portion saved was the line at the southern end, but a considerable amount of the stock in trade was damaged by fire and water.

It may be mentioned that yesterday was *amvas* day, the last day of the Hindu calendar, and none of the shops was opened. At the time the fire was noticed the entire building was closed and had in fact been closed since the previous evening. Nobody lives on the premises and how the fire originate is consequently inexplicable.

The building belongs to Motilal Norotham Sakthawala and was built about thirty years ago by his father. It was named Lakhmidas Kimji Market in honour of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, the well known merchant and mill-owner. It is valued at about Rs. 1,30,000. It is understood that the major portion of the property is covered by insurance.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

SOCIETY'S EXPANDING USEFULNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The latest report of the Co-operative Credit Societies in the Punjab shows that the net working capital of the Agricultural Societies is over eighty lakhs, and that of the central banks and unions exceeds twenty-eight lakhs. During last year the membership increased by forty-five per cent., and the capital by seventy-two per cent. The Punjab now possesses a larger number of societies than any other Indian province.

A. S. R. S. SENSATION.

OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

HOW MONEY WAS SPENT IN MADRAS STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case against H. T. Engleken, Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who figured prominently in the recent big railway strike, and who stands charged with criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, was taken up to-day. Mr. D. Padmanabha Naidu, Prosecuting Inspector, conducted the prosecution.

In opening the case the Prosecuting Inspector referred to the recent railway strike in Madras. He said with a view to protract the strike the accused paid a day's wages to the men to the extent of about Rs. 700 in his capacity of Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society. Accused was entrusted with large sums of money on behalf of the society to be spent and utilised in accordance with the rules of the society for disbursement to persons who were entitled to receive benefits from the funds of the society and in accordance with its rules. It would be convenient to mention that under the rules of the society, the only persons that were entitled to receive benefits were persons who were enrolled as members and continued as such on the rolls of the society for six consecutive months.

A PERAMBUR INCIDENT.

Accused, by inducements, held out to the employees of the Perambur workshops, that they would be entitled to the benefits of the society and that their prospects as employees would be materially augmented by joining the society and that the public were in sympathy with them, got several of them in the workshops to enrol themselves as members of the society and join in the strike. Though most of these members really joined the society between the end of May and the beginning of June, 1913, it was interesting to note that the books maintained by and under the orders of Engleken, made it appear that all these members were admitted to the society on April 15, 1913, and the evidence for the prosecution would show that the entries of the enrolment of several strikers of the Perambur workshops had been made long before they were actually enrolled in order to hoodwink the head office or employees of the society.

It might also be mentioned that another part of the scheme of the accused consisted in either showing, as disbursements from the society's funds, various sums of money which were received as subscriptions by accused from people who were really enrolled as members during the period of the strike, or in not crediting the subscriptions realised by him on account of the society. Another part of the scheme consisted in accused not crediting various sums of money received by him on behalf of the society, while the only repayment of loans in the case of borrowings was shown as payments. This accused had gone clearly against the rules of the society with a view to profit thereby and he had thereby endangered the interests of the society.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Another method by means of which accused defrauded the society was by falsifying accounts by manipulation such as purchases of suits of clothing for his own use, treated as an item of expenditure incurred under stationery and printing accounts. Expenditure incurred in garlanding himself and the chairman of a meeting, was shown as expenditure on carriage hire. This was evidently intended to hoodwink the head office and to make them believe that accused was working in the interests of the society without putting it to any unnecessary and improper expenditure. A sum of Rs. 2,730 was shown in the Madras account as having been distributed to strikers, whereas evidence would be adduced to prove that only a sum of about Rs. 700 was thus spent; Rs. 2,200 was spent on telegrams during the strike, Rs. 500 on carriage hire in Madras alone. Rs. 35 was paid to carry telegrams to the post office, etc. As regards the present charge the Prosecuting Inspector continued evidence would be adduced to prove that, in order to account for the expenditure of Rs. 2,700 and odd, the accused with a view to defraud the society, submitted several false vouchers which had absolutely nothing whatever to do with the strike movement.

The first witness examined was Mr. Popley, who said that money received from Bombay was used for payment of alcoholic drink and hotel bills.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. C. H. Rogers, General Secretary of the Society, was next examined and said that Engleken was still in the service and his pay was Rs. 175 a month. He was also given a Presidency allowance. Engleken was entitled to second class railway fare and when travelling drew a daily batta of Rs. 5. In April, 1913, Engleken was sent to Madras in connection with an impending strike, and he was in charge of the strike movement in Madras during the witness's absence. The strike in Madras was authorised by the trustees of the society. On August 11, 1913, a resolution was passed by the society that Engleken should not be given any more money in view of his having been already given a large amount. Engleken joined the society's service about August, 1912. A number of telegrams sent by the accused to the society's headquarters at Bombay were then shown to witness who identified them.

The case is proceeding.

ANOTHER LETTER-BOMB.

BENGALI EDITOR INTIMIDATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji received an explosive letter at the "Bengalee" office this morning. It accompanied a threatening letter which demanded that he should sever his connection with the Legislative Councils and public bodies within a year. The envelope bore the post-mark of Karachi.

THE CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

MORE EVIDENCE BY JAFFER

WARNED TO BE TRUTHFUL.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

MUNICIPAL SEAT SAID TO HAVE BEEN BOUGHT.

The Credit Bank enquiry was resumed yesterday by Mr. Justice Davar, and it was the most important stage of the proceedings, as Mr. Jaffer Joosub, the manager of the bank was examined with regard to his dealings with the institution. He admitted being in debt when he became manager. He also admitted having received Rs 19,000 from Hassan Brothers out of the money advanced to them by the bank on bills. He admitted knowing that Hassan Brothers were pauper but he hoped to get back the money as they were carrying on speculations and might one day be able to discharge their debts. But a serious allegation was his statement that a payment of Rs 5,000 had been made to Mr Dhondy to resign his seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation so that Mr Kazi Kabiruddin, to whom Jaffer was indebted, could step in. When the Advocate-General asked him where he got the Rs. 43,000 credited to his personal account, though he had admitted he was indebted to the extent of Rs. 20,000, he explained that he got it on the race-course and by share and Government paper speculations. He could not explain how it was that the dates of advances of sums of money to his friends and brother tallied with those of the entries to his credit of the like amounts in his own account.

On the balance-sheet published on December 31, 1912, the Advocate-General will examine him this morning.

The following is a detailed account of yesterday's proceedings:—

Dr. Gulamhusein Patel was recalled and further examined by the Advocate-General.

ENORMOUS ADVANCES.

He said that on the last occasion he had stated that the sub-committee having been formed of Bhownagar and Baroda men the whole burden of responsibility of advancing the loan was thrown on the directors. This was made clear to the directors when he had a discussion with them at a board meeting. He now knew that enormous sums of money were due by Jaffer's three brothers. He realised the fact, when he attended the directors' meeting, witness was not prepared to advance any account to the brothers. His impression was that about 3 to 4 lakhs might be advanced to Noormahomed, 2 to 3 lakhs to Karmali and about 2 to 2 1-2 lakhs to Rahim. He did not remember Sir Balchandra or any other director making any protest against advancing such large sums to Jaffer's brothers. Witness knew nothing about *badla* transactions. He never knew what those transactions meant when he was on the Board. He inspected the rough books referring to *badla* transaction after the bank was closed. As far as witness remembered no mention about *badla* transactions was made at the meeting nor was such resolution as mentioned framed or read out. If minutes were not sent out to witness. Generally he went to the bank and Jaffer putting the minute book in front of him he added his initials without reading the minutes. Witness generally used to sign without reading, taking it for granted that the fair minutes were a true copy of the rough minutes.

JAFFER JOOSUB WARNED TO BE TRUTHFUL.

The Advocate-General next proposed to call Jaffer Joosub for examination.

His Lordship said that he would put it to the Advocate-General whether it would be fair to compell the witness to answer questions that the Advocate-General might put him, having regard to the fact that possibly the witness might be prosecuted hereafter. Under sections 215 and 216 of the Act, the prosecution was limited to alterations and additions.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said that section 215 covered charges for making false entries.

His Lordship said that the liquidator would furnish full notes of the evidence recorded before his Lordship to the Public Prosecutor, in order that he might take any steps he might deem proper.

The Advocate-General said that the witness was, of course, protected. He (the Advocate-General) could not proceed against Jaffer on his own admission but he would ask his Worship to warn the witness to be truthful and remind him that he was on his oath.

Jaffer Joosub was then called and he stepped into the witness box, and oaths had been administered, when his Lordship warned the witness to be truthful. His Lordship also told him that he would be protected, that his evidence would not be used against him that if he did not wish to answer certain questions put to him, he might say so to the Court and his Lordship would consider whether he should be compelled to answer.

AN INSOLVENT FAMILY.

Jaffer Joosub was then called and was examined by the Advocate-General as to his dealings with the Credit Rank, in detail.

He said that when he became manager of the Credit Bank he was in debt; he had no money of his own. Witness's debt was about twenty to thirty thousand rppees. He owed Kazi Kabirudin about Rs. 21,000. The separation from his brother in business took place when he became a bank manager. All his brothers were in debt also. Witness was a Khoja and was well acquainted with the Khairaz family. Witness's sister was married to Rahimtullah Khairaz. Rahimtulla's nephew was Mahomed Nansey, and the latter had three sons; Hussain, Ahmed and Abdulla. The oldest of them was about 25 years old. This family had been in an insolvent condition for some years. He could not say if Gulamhusein was an insolvent too. Hassan was a candidate on the All-India Insurance Co. He ceased to attend the office about November 1910. Ahmed was working as a canvasser in the Mandvi office of the bank on a salary of Rs. 4 or. Mahomedbhoy was working as a share-broker.

The Judge: To deposit money or get loan? There must be money first before money could be advanced. (Laughter.)

Witness continuing said generally that Mahomedbhoy canvassed for subscription of shares and get people to take loans.

Hussan and Ahmed had no money from the time the bank was started till it was closed?—Yes it was so.

HASSAN BROS.' CINEMA SHOW.

I believe they started a cinema show in 1911, in the name of Hassan Brothers.—Yes.

They were your or your brother's nominees?—No.

The bank financed their business to the extent of five to six thousand rupees?—Yes.

The business proved a failure?—Yes.

They then took service?—No. They had some manganese business with their uncle, Jaffer Shermahomed, who is a rich man. In addition to that business they did some share business.

Over the Credit Bank they had a room in the name of Hassan Brothers?—They had their office. They were working in that name before they came in contact with the bank.

Witness continuing said he knew one M. C. Dharamsey. Witness did not know that he had been in involved condition for years. Only 12 months ago witness came to know that there was a decree against him and he was hiding. He had three properties but they were all mortgaged. Large sums were advanced on bills, either signed or endorsed by him. All those moneys thus advanced by the Credit Bank were used by his brothers except Rs. 18,000 which amount was taken by him an Aga Beg. Before witness joined the bank M. C. Dharamsey used to endorse the bills of Jaffer Joosub and Company. He was not paid Rs. 200 per month for doing so, but that amount was promised to him for helping in floating the All-India Insurance Company.

FINANCING JAFFER'S BROTHERS.

Did you tell directors that M. C Dharamsey was helping your brothers?—They must have seen it for themselves.

Enormous sums were advanced by the Credit Bank on bills endorsed by M. C Dharamsey?—Not enormous sums. Only four or five lakhs of rupees.

Except to the extent of Rs. 40,000 all bills.

You know Ebrahim Tayeb?—Yes.

He is a dealer in old bottles?—No, he is a dealer in old iron.

How did you know him?—I knew him when an application was made for 19,500 shares.

Who introduced him to you?—By one of the Khairazes. I knew nothing further about him.

You made no enquiries?—No.

You were anxious to sell your shares?—Yes.

The application was made by two brothers?—No it was either by Hassan or Ahmed. As far as I remember the application was made by Mahomed Nansey Khairaz.

Hassan had no money whatever to pay for the shares?—No.

So you recommended them to take a loan of Rs. 39,000 on the security of those shares?—I did not recommend it. I only put the proposal before the directors to advance the money on their joint promisory note and the security of the shares.

Witness continuing said that this was before the directors' meeting on December 6, and the proposal was sanctioned.

No money was actually passed?—No.

The unpaid balance of Rs. 8 on every share was paid out of the loan of Rs. 1,50,000?—Yes.

A PAPER TRANSACTION.

This was also a paper transaction like the Rs. 39,000 transaction?—Yes.

So far as Hassan was concerned he was unable to pay any call that might be called on those shares?—Yes; and he was anxious to unload the shares.

Any brokerage paid on this transaction?—No, It was sanctioned but not paid.

Mere entries were made?—Yes.

As a matter of fact only as many shares were allotted as were required to make up the total of one lakh of shares paid up?—Yes.

On November 15, the directors sanctioned a loan of a lakh and a half on the security of those 18,853 shares to Hassan and his father Mahomedbhoy?—Yes.

The result was that the bank advanced Rs. 1,89,000 on the security of these 18,853 shares?—Yes.

An account was opened in your name in the Bank in August 1910?—Yes.

Until January, 1912, no salary was paid to you by the banks?—No. I started to receive salary from January 1911.

Then point it out in the book you were credited Rs. 6,000 in June, 1911, but you refunded it as the bank fell short of five per cent. profit?—I am sure I started receiving salary from 1911 but as there is that debit entry I can't understand how it came in.

From the books you see that no salary was debited to you until January 1912?—Yes.

By the Court: You don't understand book-keeping—No.

Then who kept the books?—The clerks.

Did Mistry keep the books and suggest to you how to keep them?—No; he was the auditor.

AN ITEM IN DISPUTE.

September 9-1910, you find a credit entry in your account for Rs.1,506-11-6?—Yes.

That's money you got as commission on shares?—No.

Here is the voucher for it? Yes, but this voucher relates to transactions before I became manager. This amount was not received by me, but was actually spent by me and the expenditure was sanctioned by the board.

On November 22, 1910, payment was made by Rahim Joosab to your credit of Rs 2,500?—Yes.

It was by cheque?—Yes.

That same day Rs. 2,500 were transferred from Godrej and Boyce account to Rahim Joosab's account?—Yes.

Godrej and Boyce are suppliers of safes to the bank?—Yes.

Their bills came to about seventeen or eighteen thousand rupees?—Yes.

That was paid to you as commission?—No; that is a false suggestion. It is possible to explain every item in my account.

His Lordship suggested that it was no use wasting time over every private transaction of the witness. If the book showed that he had withdrawn money without authority he could be sued for the recovery of the same.

Witness continuing said that Hassan's account was opened in December 1910?—Yes.

On the head line of his current account you have made a remark in pencil "every cheque for reference to the manager?"—Yes.

THE "HAPPY FAMILY" DISSOLVED.

His Lordship here remarked that the happy family had now broken up and

they were giving information against one another. His Lordship had received a letter stating that it was a crying shame that Karmali and Hirald Shroff could drive in a carriage and pair when the liquidator was wasting time over examination fo other people. If suits were filed against those directors, surely substantial sums could be recovered from them.

The Advocate-General said that Karmali was only a creditor; he was not a director.

The examination of the witness was continued. He said two years ago Mr. Cama had come to witness's office and proposed speculative business with his brother. Witness was asked to sign as a guarantor. Witness had signed but subsequently he thought it was not right for him to join in such transactions, and he withdrew. Rs. 12,986 were credited in the speculative account of Mr. Cama. A similar sum supposed to have been paid by Hassan brothers as their share of the loss in the transaction.

Hassan brothers had no money?—There was a credit of Rs. 31,000 to their account.

It was the balance of the loan advanced to them on bills?—Yes.

RELIANCE ON SPECULATION.

You allowed the loan knowning they had no means to repay?—No; they were speculators and I expected to get back the money when they were successful in speculation.

It would be better for you to tell the whole truth Mr. Jaffer, when I ask you whether Hassan brothers were not Jaffer Joosab?—No; how can that be.

His Lordship remarked that by some authorities the term "it would be better to tell the whole truth" was construed as an inducement.

The Advocate-General said he would in that case prefer not to make use of it again.

Witness was further examined and he said that he had allowed an overdraft of Rs. 33,000 to Hassan brothers because witness was sure the board had sanctioned a certain limit of credit for the overdraft to Hassan brothers.

A MOTOR-CAR TRANSACTION

You bought a motor-car in July 1912?—No, Hassan brothers bought a car from the Orient Motor Company for Rs. 5,000. They did not buy it for pleasure's sake. They meant it as business.

His Lordship: How?

Witness: They thought they could make some money on it by the sale.

His Lordship: Then it was a bargain. Hassan brothers went in for a motor-car business too.

Witness further explained that the car was given him by Hassan brothers, because they owed him certain sums of money. He sold that car and took another from the French Motor-Car Company. Rs. 5,000 was paid to the Orient Motor car Company in July 1912, by Hassan brothers, by three cheques.

How did Hassan brothers become indebted to you?—I had lent them various sums of money.

Have you got any account?—No.

Can you show any papers?—No, I advanced the money on pro-notes and I returned the notes on repayment.

Were Hassan brothers interested in Mr. Kazi Kabirudin?—I do not know.

Were they in erested in his political or municipal career?—Yes, Ahmed was his agent at the Municipal elections when Mr. Kazi was a candidate.

You were successful but Mr. Kazi was not?—That was the result.

It was then contemplated to challenge the elections?—I don't know.

You must know. Did you not ask Mr. Kazi to challenge the validity of the elections?—I did not, but a petition was filed.

You were anxious to see Mr. Kazi on the Corporation?—Yes.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST COUNCILLOR.

Do you know Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy?—Yes. He was one of the successful candidates.

He was paid Rs. 5,000 to resign his seat, so that Mr. Kazi could step in?—No; he was paid Rs. 4,000 to my knowledge.

He was paid by a cheque drawn by Noormahomed on your bank?—Yes.

Ellappa Ballaram paid another thousand to induce him to resign?—I don't know that.

Noormahomed paid the bank's money. Why?—He paid from his account.

The money in his account was the amount of a loan discounted with him on a bill?—Yes. The money he had borrowed from the bank.

Do you remember three cheques for Rs. 30 each were drawn by Hassan to pay three pleaders, Mr. Suntoke, Mr. Dadachanji and Mr. Sethna as a retainer to fight Mr. Kazi's case in the Small Causes Court where a petition was filed to challenge the validity of the elections?—Yes, I see the entries in the book.

Your brother must have great interest in Mr. Kazi, to pay Rs. 4,000 to induce Mr. Dhondy to resign to make room for him?—I can't say.

Hassan having paid the retainers, he must have a lot of interest in Mr. Kazi?—I don't know.

Witness said that he had advanced sums of money to Hassan brothers from his private money when he found they had largely overdrawn.

But they are indebted to the bank to the extent of more than five lakhs?—Yes.

Then why did you advance from your private account?—The fact was, some times they came and asked for a loan for a short period. They promised to return it in two or three days, but they could not do it.

When you got Rs. 16,000 by cheque, that settled your account with them?—Yes.

FRIENDS OF KAZI.

After lunch, the witness was further examined as follows:—

You and your brothers must be very intimate friends of Kazi Kabirudin?—We were friends.

Witness said he did not know if Hassan brothers were very friendly with Kazi Kabirudin. He did not think Hassan brothers paid the retaining fees to the pleaders. He could not say he himself paid it until he went into details.

You gave orders to Tulukchand Munraj for certain transactions?—Some times I did on Mr. Cama's instructions, and sometimes Mr. Cama himself gave the orders.

Witness was shown a Gujerati draft of a letter which he said he could not be sure was in his own handwriting. He would not swear. He did not remember. Some such letter was written to Talukchand. Cama might have written such a letter, but not to witness's knowledge.

Witness gave instructions to Talukchand on two or three occasions when Cama was in Deolali. Often witness's office telephone was used for instructions by Mr. Byramji of Ralli Brothers' Mandvi branch, who was Mr. Cama's friend. A cheque by Hasan brothers for Rs. 16,000 was got through Ahmed and was drawn from Rs. 40,000 deposited by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin. That Rs. 16,000 was drawn to pay witness Hassan's private debt.

At that time Hassan's account was overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 10,000?—Yes.

Did Hassan brothers pay anything further beyond Rs. 3,000 for the motor-car and Rs. 16,000 in that cheque?—May be, but I don't remember.

JAFFER'S MEMORY FAILING.

Any big payments were made to Hassan brothers?—My state of mind at present is such that I don't remember anything.

Mr. N. R. Mistry was your auditor?—Yes.

And you promised him Rs. 10,000 for his trouble if he procured a loan of ten lakhs from the Specie Bank?—Yes.

You expected to get a loan of 5 or 10 lakhs on October 1 or 2, 1913?—Yes.

A cheque for Rs. 9,206 was drawn to pay that commission?—Yes.

You were taking money on suspense account by chits?—Yes.

And you paid those amounts from the Rs. 9,206?—No. On October 1 there was nothing due by me to the suspense account.

Rs. 7,000 out of that Rs. 9,206 to be given to Mistry was credited to the current account of Mistry?—Yes.

His Lordship: But you had not obtained the loan of ten lakhs?

The witness said that on the understanding that Mistry had successfully arranged the loan, Rs. 7,000 was paid to him in advance from suspense account. Mistry promised to return the money if the loan could not be obtained.

How came Hassan brothers to pay money for the commission?—Hassan brothers agreed to operate their account in that manner because it was for the benefit of the bank.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

Your life was insured?—Yes; Rs. 10,000 on an old policy and Rs. 40,000 subsequently.

Where are the policies?—I have raised Rs. 3,300 on them.

When was it?—About a month ago.

After you made your statement to Mr. Sethna, the liquidator?—Yes, I thought it was not my property. I have assigned them to the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

Both the policies?—Yes.

Rahim Joosub was sub-agent of that Company?—Yes.

The six-monthly premium was Rs. 119?—Yes.

You had a cheque for Rs. 119 from Rahim Joosub?—I don't think I had paid that as premium.

What did you do with the money raised on that policy?—I paid the amount to Kazi Kabirudin who said he had lost money in the bank.

KAZI'S LOSSES.

His Lordship: Did he really lose in your bank?—Yes, Sir.

How much?—Nearly Rs. 97,000, my Lord.

Did you hand over some jewellery to Mr. Kazi Kabirudin?—Yes, my personal jewellery to the extent of Rs. 17,000.

Mr. Davar counsel for Mr. Kazi, objected to such questions. He said that it was something like stabbing a man from behind. This suggestion they dared not throw out when Mr. Kazi was in the witness box.

The Advocate-General replied it was not a question of daring—it was a question of not having the information.

Mr. Davar observed that one was entitled to know how, whence and when the information was derived and received.

Witness, continuing, said he gave the jewellery to Mr. Kazi on October 7.

His Lordship handed over a letter to the witness remarking, "I am in receipt of much information and one of the gentry made me pay one anna for it."

His Lordship asked him if it was true, as suggested in that letter, that secret commissions were paid to Mr. Kazi. The witness emphatically denied the allegations.

Witness, being further examined, said that he had brought Rs. 43,000 to the bank.

But you had stated you were in debt when you became manager?—But I must say I had made some money on the race course, and some money I got from my brothers.

Were there any races in November?—No; but I was speculating in shares and Government paper as almost all bank officials do. I cant give the details.

It brought you Rs. 40,000 and you spent the whole?—Yes.

His Lordship: It went the same way it came?—Yes, my Lord.

Throughout the bank's existence it happened like that?—Yes.

Your brothers had borrowed money from the bank and had given you large sums from it?—Yes, but I have returned the sums.

In your No. 2 account, you have made payments to a broker?—This account is mostly in connection with my share and Government paper transactions.

A BROKER IN JAIL.

Who is Mukandlal Hiralal?—A jewellery broker.

He is in jail now?—Yes.

The bank discounted his bills on your recommendation?—Yes in the ordinary course.

His Lordship at this stage suggested that the witness should be examined on points which the liquidator thought he could not know from the books or other sources.

The Advocate-General remarked that he was getting information from him as to several transactions shown in the books.

His Lordship: Up to now you have not been able to get any information from the witness.

The Advocate-General said if his Lordship wished that he should not examine the witness any further he would not do so.

His Lordship observed that what he meant was that under the provisions of the Act the examination should be with regard to the information which the liquidator could not get from the books papers or other sources. His Lordship remarked that, he was from day to day allowing the learned Advocate-General to examine witnesses with reference to transactions which he did not understand from the books or other sources.

The Advocate-General said that, from the examination of the witness, he was able to get information as to how Rs. 7,000 was credited to Mistry's account, why the amount was paid by Hassan, and how it was received to put back into the suspense account. He called Jaffer Joosub into the witness box because it was suggested that he was taking sides, in that he kept back Jaffer Joosub.

His Lordship said that the suggestion was that the directors were examined in a manner to prove that they were liars and that what Jaffer Joosub said was the truth. Of course, he did not say anything about the Advocate-General, who was acting under instructions and going upon lines laid down by the liquidator or his solicitor. The learned Advocate-General was quarrelling with the court even when the suggestion was made in good spirit.

The Advocate General remarked that he could think of quarrelling with no one, least of all with his lordship. He was acting in fairness to all concerned.

Nothing was further from his lordship's mind than to suggest unfairness on the part of the Advocate-General.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The Advocate-General said that their attempts were to fully explain the situation so that any one who might take up the prosecution of Jaffer Joosub would find all the materials at hand. The liquidator was anxious that he should examine Jaffer Joosub on all questions.

His lordship said that the examination should be conducted with regard to matters on which the liquidator had no information.

If that was his lordship's view, replied the Advocate-General, he had nothing to examine Jaffer Joosub upon that he did not know. But was he not entitled to ask witness an explanation about Hassan brothers' account?

The object of recording the evidence, his lordship remarked, was not to get explanations. Explanations would be given by him when he was prosecuted.

The Advocate-General replied that by putting the entries side by side, he hoped to get him to admit that Hassan brothers and Jaffer Joosub were the same.

That he would never admit, rejoined his lordship. Could he not gather it from his invention about making money on the turf and by lucky speculations? As the bank manager, he could not borrow money himself.

The Advocate-General asked if it was not made clear that he got the money from the loan advanced to his friends and brothers without security?

No one would be such a fool, the judge remarked, as not to participate in the loans thus advanced to his brothers and others.

The Advocate-General then told his lordship what information he possessed and on what points he wished to examine the witness. The No. 2 account of Jaffer Joosub opened with Rs. 9,907, the amount of a bill advanced by the bank to Macundrai Hiralal. It was paid off, but another bill of Rs. 43,000 was discounted and Rs. 43,000 was credited to Jaffer Joosub's account. It simply followed as a matter of fact that it was the bank's money.

PAUPERS AND BANKRUPTS.

His Lordship: Where else could it be from? The four brothers, when they started business, were paupers and bankrupts.

The Advocate-General: I want to examine him about the balance-sheet of December 31.

His Lordship: Yes, that is the subject on which I was going to suggest the examination must be directed. Publishing a false balance-sheet is a grave offence.

The Advocate-General: And what about the criminal breach of trust? Thousands and thousands of rupees were taken away by Jaffer Joosub in the name of Hassan brothers.

The witness was then called again into the witness-box and further examined.

That No. 2 account opens with Rs. 9,778 credited to you?—Yes.

It was proceeds of a bill discounted by the bank to Makunrai?—Yes.

On January 11, 1911, there was a further credit of Rs. 9,780 in your No. 2 account?—Yes.

That was also the proceeds of a bill drawn by Makanrai—Yes. The book shows it.

The earlier bill was paid off?—Yes.

The repayment of the bill appears in your account?—It does.

He paid the bill from money you paid him?—It looks so from the books.

On March 2, 1911, a sum of Rs. 7,932 appears to your credit in your account was the proceeds of the bill discounted with the bank by Noor Mahomed?—No; on the same day Noor Mahomed appears to have cashed a cheque for Rs 8,000 but I can't say from where I got the Rs. 7,932,

Mistry was your auditor?—Yes.

Who took an active part in the audit?—Mistry and Rice also.

A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER.

Beside being your auditor, he was your confidential adviser?—Yes

Whenever you were at a loss as to how to make entries, you sought his advice?—Yes, he advised the staff.

It was stated that you were paying him Rs 4,000 every month for his advice?—It is not true. We only paid him about Rs 200 or Rs 300.

He used to be often in the bank?—On an average he was there once or twice a week.

When he was a mere auditor, why should he come twice a day when he had to do the audit once in six months?—He came as a friend.

Did you consult him about the affairs of the bank?—Yes, whenever there were difficulties.

Did you give any one any information about giving Rs.4,000 to Mistry?—I have not. I can't say who gave that information to the liquidator.

You have made a general statement about the state of the bank?—I have done it before the liquidator and his solicitor.

Have you given him all the information he asked for?—Yes.

Was Mr Dinshah present every time?—Yes.

Besides that, did you see Mr Dinshah alone?—Yes, twice in his office.

You live at Byculla?—Yes.

Where were you on Wednesday night?—From the Fort I went home straight.

Between 9 and 12 o'clock?—I was not out at all.

Are you on friendly terms with your brother Rahim?—That's a personal matter.

Yes, but is he on friendly terms with you?—He is not my well-wisher.

MURPHY MURDER TRIAL.

EVIDENCE AS TO ENQUIRY.

ACCUSED SAID TO HAVE BEEN GREATLY EXCITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOV. 28.

At the further hearing to-day of the charge against Sukkhu Mochi of having murdered Miss Mona Murphy, the next witness called was Allah Bux, assistant station-master, Babhnan. Witness stated that when No. 1 up passenger train arrived there on September 4, he was informed by the guard about the murder.

Mr. W. B. Cotton, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Basti, stated that he was informed of the murder by Mr. Bellairs, Superintendent of Police, who came to his bungalow between 8 and 9 a.m. and drove him to the railway station. About 200 yards before they reached the railway station, they met a police constable who said that the murderer had been caught at the railway station. They found the accused was in police custody in the railway "bahalat," just outside the station. Mr. Bellairs at once proceeded to Babhnan while the witness recorded the statement of the accused. The accused was in a state of great excitement, but witness did not consider he was drunk. When witness arrived, the accused was wearing only a dhotie which witness was told was a zenana dhotie. Witness had this dhotie removed from him and ordered that it should be sent to the chemical examiner. Witness ordered another dhotie to be brought for the accused. A plain dhotie was brought and given to the accused. The accused made no sort of charge against the police. On September 9, the witness recorded a further statement of the accused at the request of Mr. Troup.

Seeta Ram, a cigarette vendor at Basti railway station, stated that on the night of September 3, he sold a box of matches and a pack of cigarettes to the accused who was wearing a spotted koorta.

THE BENGAL OUTRAGES.

FURTHER POLICE ACTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOV. 28.

Yesterday the police raided the residence of the late Mr. Jadav ChunderChukerburty, an ex-judge of Cooch Behar, with the object of tracing an alleged political suspect named Purno Chunder Chukerburty who was related to the family. The premises as well as an adjacent hotel were surrounded. Purno was not to be found, but an address was obtained from some inmates of the house and the police are following the case up. It is understood that Purno was closely questioned by the police in connection with the Delhi bomb outrage quite recently.

LATER.

ANOTHER PROSECUTION.

At Alipore, to-day before Mr. Veitch, Joint-Magistrate, Dinesh Chandra Das, Gupta, and Chandra Sekhar De were produced, charged under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosives Act. Mr. Pugh represented the Crown.

Chandra and Das were ill and could not be present in court. At the request of Mr. Pugh, the case was adjourned to Dec. 5.

Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D., in the course of his evidence statedthat the four accused were arrested in a room of premises No. 295 Upper Circular Road. From their possession were recovered tins, discs, etc., similar to those used in the recent Delhi outrage. Bail was refused.

FATAL TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

BENGALI CHILD KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOV. 28.

A fatal tram-car accident took place in Wellington Street this morning in which a Bengali boy came by his death. It appears that the deceased, Sailendra Nath Das Ghose, about 7 or 8 years of age, of 42 Wellington Street, went out to buy some sweets at the market. As he was crossing the road in front of premises No. 41, Wellington Street, he was knocked down, run over and killed by a tram which was proceeding at the time from the Esplanade to Shambazar. The body, it is said, was dragged a distance of about eight yards before the car was brought to a standstill.

TRAM DRIVER ASSAULTED.

As soon as some of the occupants of the car became aware of the ocurrence, they dragged the driver off the car and hustled him into an ironmonger's shop close by, where they assaulted him, it is reported, most brutally, with a rod of iron which one of them picked up. Some of the tramway employees went to the assistance of the driver and a free fight ensued. A constable, who appeared on the scene, was laid low with a well aimed brick which struck him across the left cheek causing a nasty wound. Information was conveyed to Bow Bazar Police Station and on the arrival of a reinforcement, the riot was quelled and several arrests were made. The driver and injured constable were sent to hospital for treatment.

IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

THREE NEW COMMISSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOV. 28.

The following Press *Communique* has been issued—"His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to grant commissions to the undermentioned Imperial Cadets who have undergone three years training in the Imperial Cadet Corps and have qualified themselves to receive commissions as officers of His Majesty's Army,—Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur, grandson of Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur of Nepal; Munwar Savai and Kunwar Daji Raj, nephews of His Highness the Jam of Ravanayar, Bombay.

BANK DIRECTOR CONVICTED.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD NOV. 28.

To-day the Sessions Judge of Allahabad sentenced Sidneshwar Ghose, managing director of the British India Bank, Ld., to two years' rigorous imprisonment, to include three weeks' solitary confinement, in the case in which he was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a G. P. note for Rs. 5,000, deposited with him by the treasurer as security, and which the accused had used for his own purposes.

MORE COOLIE RIOTING.

Continued from Page 11.

message to the British Government, commented on the situation in terms which could scarcely fail to be offensive in South Africa. It is surely not diplomatic to request the intervention of Lord Crewe "to secure reparation and the treatment of Indians in South Africa in accordance with the methods of civilised countries." Further, the suggestion that the Union Ministers should be moved to negotiate with the Indian leaders will probably be resented as an impertinence. The desirability of negotiating with the Indian leaders is a matter in which the Union Ministers will consider that they are able to act without the advice or assistance of the Viceroy of British India. But Lord Hardinge's indiscretions did not end here. When the Governor-General of South Africa replied in some detail to the charges of cruelty and gave them an unqualified denial, the Viceroy persisted in demanding a "thorough and impartial investigation by a strong committee upon which Indians should be fully represented." The implication in this request is that the inquiry conducted by the Union Government has been imperfect and partial. The effect of such an imputation cannot be helpful to the cause which the Government of India have at heart.

The *Englishman* dealing with the same subject says:—We are not surprised that the action of His Excellency the Viceroy has been resented by General Botha. We desire to speak with all respect of His Excellency, who, as Viceroy of India, must of necessity be jealous of the interests of the people of this Empire. No doubt the difficulty of dealing with a problem of this kind is great under any circumstances. It must be infinitely greater when the Member of Council who looks after emigrants is tarrying in Burma and when the Viceroy himself is engaged in the preparation of stirring orations on the port of Madras, the Temple of Tanjore, and the lament able consequences of the dispair of the police patrol launch at coconada. It is, perhaps, pardonable in these circumstances if His Excellency was not able to devote to the preparation of his memorandum the time he would wish and to exercise those diplomatic gifts with which a long career in the courts of Europe and Asia generally endow a man even when he is not a born diplomatist. However that may, be his memorandum seems to have aroused deep resentment in South Africa and we can only hope that the apologies put forward in the home papers may soften it. There are more way-than one of requesting an impartial investigation of the charges made by the Indians in Natal and Lord Hardinge's request ought to have been more diplomatically framed. His Excellency will doubtless take steps to remove the unfortunate impression which his despatch has, unintentionally no doubt, created. A satisfactory settlement is not possible while the Governments concerned remain at cross-purposes. Nor is it possible while conditions of anarchy continue. It is, therefore, imperative that the Home Government should support the Union Government in its efforts to restore order, and that nothing should be done by anyone in India or on behalf of India to make that important and necessary task more difficult.

PROTEST BY BOMBAY MOSLEMS.

Under the auspices of the Anjumanezia-ul-Islam a meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held last night at Tardeo, to express sympathy with the Indians in South Africa. Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, barrister, presided. The proceedings were conducted in Urdu.

The chairman hoped that his countrymen would respond to the call made on them by their brethren in South Africa by sending them the necessary funds and holding protest meetings.

Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing indignation at the harassing restrictions to which Indians were subjected and urging the Government of India to make representations to the Imperial Government, also if necessary, resolving to adopt retaliatory measures for the vindication of the rights of Indian immigrants.

The following telegram has been forwarded to H. E. The Viceroy by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay:—The Anjuman-i-Islam takes this opportunity of thanking H. E. the Viceroy for the most sympathetic pronouncement that he made on the South African question at Madras in his last speech.

WOMEN'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay, representing the various sections of the community, will take place in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to express their deep sympathy with the Indian women in South Africa.

Arrangements have been made to reserve the entrance from the north gate into the Town Hall for the use of purda ladies.

THE INDIAN FUND.

According to a list of further subscriptions that has been sent to us, the total subscribed in India now amounts to Rs. 79,586.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

NEW SITES SUGGESTED FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

MAHIM AND WORLI AS RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS.

The Bombay Development Committee resumed its sitting yesterday, when Mr. M. S. Baruchа, land manager, Improvement Trust, and the Hon. Mr. Crystal were examined. Those present were the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill (chairman), the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr. G. Wittet and Mr. Kissan (secretary).

Mr. Baruchа was first examined.

In reply to the chairman, Mr. Baruchа said that he would make it obligatory on the employers of labour to provide accommodation for at least 50 per cent. of the employes. He suggested the removal of the pumping station from Love Grove and taking the out-fall far into the sea or if that was found difficult to divert it to Devnar. He considered that the removal of the pumping station from Love Grove would make that part habitable and the middle classes would go over there. He did not consider that the improvement of communication in Mahim would attract the richer classes to that place. For the improvement of Mahim would have the provisions of the Town Planning Act applied to that place. If Mahim and Worli were improved and made habitable to well to do classes, he thought that the people might go over there. Office accommodation is being sought for mostly in Hornby Road and the tendency to find offices there being on the increase, the residential quarters will ultimately be removed.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

As regards the proposal to remove the Government buildings in view of the extension of the University buildings, he said that it would be advisable to remove the Elphinstone College to some other place rather than to remove the Secretariat. It was difficult at present to get accommodation near the Secretariat for extention purposes, but in case it was found necessary to retain the University building, he advocated the acquisition of the adjoining premises. He thought the B. B. and C. I. Railway might be terminated at Church Gate and in his opinion the removal of the line from Church Gate to Colaba would not cause any great inconvenience.

In reply to Mr. Sprott, Mr. Baruchа said that the B. B. and C. I. Railway might be terminated at Grant Road. He said this in view of the removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba. The retention of the Cotton Green at Colaba would necessitate the extension of the railway being kept as far as Colaba. He thought the middle classes would take up residence in Worli and Mahim if tramway lines are laid in those places, in spite of the distance.

In reply to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, said that his impression was that the Improvement Trust chawls had provided accommodation for all the people who had been removed from the place when the land was acquired, but the was not sure of it. If the cost of removal of the pumping station at Love Grove to the north of the island was heavier than the cost of the reclamation scheme he would prefer reclamation. He thought that the securing of an area of 75,000 square yards outside the city for the erection of stables for milch cattle would not prevent other stables from being built up in the vicinity, but if that area was in the, city they could effectually prevent the erection of stables in the city.

A NEW ROAD RECOMMENDED.

In reply to the chairman, witness said that the opening of a road from Ballard Pier to Hornby Road is necessary in the interests of the sanitation of Fort North and for having a direct means of access to the docks.

In reply to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla witness stated that he said Fort North, was insanitary from his own personal knowledge.

Sir Ibrahim informed the witness that the average mortality in Fort North was less than the average mortality in the city for the last fifteen years and asked whether he would prefer an area which had a greater average mortality for preferential sanitary improvement to a place where the rate of mortality was less, witness replied that he would prefer a spot which showed the higher rate.

The Hon. Mr. Crystal was next examined. In reply to the chairman Mr. Crystal said that the removal of the nuisance at Love Grove would attract many people to that side, both Europeans and other better class people. He did not think the distance too great to prevent people from going over there. He said that the present means of communication was quite insufficient at Worli and some better roads should be constructed for motor traffic. He did not consider that tramlines were necessary for that quarter. The laying of a loop line from Grant Road to Worli would greatly subserve the purpose of peopling that area.

MIGRATION OF EUROPEANS.

As regards the middle classes, he said that they would naturally occupy the eastern portion of Worli, adjoining the railway. There was at present a great migration of the European community to Andheri, and he thought the Indian population would also gradually go to that place. A loopline between the two railway lines would greatly facilitate the occupation of that area. In case Salsette was to be developed, another line of railway to that island would be necessary. He thought that in case the Colaba Cotton Green was removed, some of the Government buildings might be removed to the place thus made available. But he would not have the University removed to the Cotton Green. He did not think that Colaba should be considered far away for the construction of the Council Hall, or that there would be any serious drawback in removing the Central Government offices from the present site, but he would prefer to have them in their present site.

The chairman said that it was found that more space was required for the extension of Government offices and the University buildings for which provision had to be found, and in case space was not available near their present sites, and in view of the fact that several educational authorities had expressed the opinion that it would be advisable to have the affiliated institutions as near the University as possible, he asked whether it would be advisable to provide the space required by reclamation of land from the sea.

Witness said that he understood there was a definite scheme for reclamation.

RECLAMATION SCHEME.

The chairman said that Government were not bound to any scheme, and what he wanted to know was whether, in his opinion, the reclamation would be justifiable under the circumstances stated above.

Witness replied that, under those circumstances, reclamation would be very desirable.

Questioned regarding the location of the St. George Hospital, witness said that a suitable place for it would be the Hornby Vellard, in view of the development of the part. He thought that the removal of the hospital to Love Grove would suit a class of people, sailors, railway men, etc. The removal of it to Colaba would make it too distant for the people in the railway workshops, etc.

Further questioned he said that he would prefer to have it at Hornby Vellard in case the development scheme was to be carried out. If not, he had no objection to having it at Colaba.

He thought it desirable to open a road from Ballard Pier to Hornby Road. That would be very useful to the offices situated in Hornby Road in having easy means of communication to the Port Trust, Custom House, etc. He thought it desirable that certain areas should be reserved for the development of the mill industry. The places near the railway workshops would be suitable for them.

In reply to Mr. Sprott, Mr. Crystal said that he objected to have the termini at both the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways at the Victoria Station, and he did not approve of the idea of an overhead railway from Sandhurst Bridge to Bori Bunder.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla asked whether the restriction of certain areas for the construction of mills would handicap the new mills as against the existing mills owing to the advantages of railway facilities, and witness replied that it would; and that the restriction would be advisable only in case a loopline is opened to connect that area with the Port Trust offices. He would, in any case advocate the removal of the Love Grove pumping station.

The committee then adjourned

DR. SUKHIA'S VIEWS.

In submitting his views to the Committee, Dr. Sukhia says that he felt difficient as to how he could assist a committee consisting of capable men. "For—it seems to me," he goes on to say, "it is little we non-officials can advance which is not already on record in the course of the long series of inquiries Government has from time to time instituted since 1907 on the subject under consideration."

Dr. Sukhia continues:

"The reclamation scheme which I believe Government have had under their consideration for the last few years is that which owes its origin to Lord Sydenham or his Government. That scheme may probably be a necessity some 50 or more years hence. It will cost some crores of rupees and the question therefore is, if by utilizing half that sum we can in every way meet all our requirements, setting aside for the moment the huge outlay of Sinking and Interest Fund the expenditure on the Reclamation will entail Is it desirable otherwise that we should launch on an expenditure of crores and crores of rupees the full advantage of which neither this nor the succeeding generation can get?"

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

VALUE TO INDIANS EMPHASISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOV. 28.

Evidence from the Education Department was continued at to-day's sitting of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India. Lord Islington presided. The Hon Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, Aligarh, in answer to Lord Islington thought that a sufficient number of Europeans, say half, was necessary in the Indian Educational Service, both in the professorial and the administrative branches. Regarding the selection of members to the Indian Educational Service, witness suggested that the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford should have boards of selection and that they should make recommendations to the Secretary of State; the latter picking out the best from these. There were complaints, he added, that there was an insufficiency of Mohomedan schools and numerous other requirements relating to Mahomedan education. He would make it a qualification that Indians desiring admission to the higher Educational Service should be trained in an English University. Any sensible Indian would acquiesce in expenditure in order to bring to India English Professors of the highest standing. He expressed the opinion that the best method of attending to Indians in England from a social point of view was to try and bring them under the influence of good English society. Rai Bahadur Sunder Das Suri proposed that Englishmen should be paid more than they would be in England, but he also wanted Indians to have the same salary. (Laughter.)

The Commission adjourned.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Mr. Gordhandas Khattau Chairman the of Board of Directors, presided.

The Chairman in a lengthy speech dealt with the report and moved its adoption.—Carried.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried;

"That the sum of Rs. 8,72,985 carried from the profits to the Contingencies Reserve Fund, leaving Rs. 13,50,000 to be divided between the shareholders and the praticipating policyholders in the proportion of one-tenth to the shareholders and nine-tenths to the policyholders."

"That the shareholders' one-tenth share of the profits, namely, Rs. 1,35,000 be appropriated for a dividend for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 at the rate of 30 percent per annum on the paid-up capital of the company."

"That the policyholders' nine-tenths share of the profits, namely, Rs. 12,15,000 be increased to Rs. 19,54,178 by the addition of Rs. 7,39,178 from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to provide for payment of Reversionary Bonuses."

"That an intermediate bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. on the original sum assured for each complete year's premium received since 31st December, 1912, be allowed in all cases of claims by death during the current triennium under whole-life participating policies with premiums payable during the whole currency thereof effected prior to 1st January, 1913, and that bonus at the same rate be allowed on similar policies under which premiums have ceased, for each anniversary of the policy passed since December 31, 1912. Bonus on Endowment Assurance Policies effected prior to 1st January, 1913, becoming claims by death or by maturity during the current triennium to be similarly allowed at 60 per cent. of the above rate."

"That the sum of Rs. 50,000 be carried from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to the Pension Fund for the officers and staff of the company."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

M. C. C. BEAT GRAHAMSTOWN.

GRAHAMSTOWN, Nov. 27.

The M. C. C. team defeated a XV of Grahamstown and the colleges by an innings and 33 runs.—Reuter.

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY

HOSPITALS BEAT THE ARMY AT ALDERSHOT.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Cambride University beat London Scottish, at Richmond on Nov. 8, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 2 goals and 1 penalty goal (13 points). Blackheath beat Oxford University, at Oxford, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0.

The Harlequins beat Northampton, at Twickenham, on Nov. 8, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 0; and Yorkshire beat Northumberland, at Newcastle, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 0.

Cambridge University and Swansea played a drawn game on the University ground at Cambridge on Nov. 10. Each side having scored 3 points—Cambridge 1 penalty try and Swansea 1 try.

The Army Rugby fifteen was beaten by United Hospitals, at Aldershot, on Nov. 12, by 1 goal and 2 tries to 1 goal. It was a fine hard match between the forwards, and the Hospitals really turned the game by their extra pace at three-quarter back.

Royal Naval College beat St. Thomas's Hospital, at Chiswick, on Nov. 12, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Old Leysians beat London Hospital at Wandsworth, on Nov. 8, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 0.

Guy's Hospital beat London Welsh, at Wandsworth by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Rosslyn Park beat Old Alleynians, at Richmond by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 0.

Old Blues beat Royal Naval College at Twickenham by 2 goals and 7 tries (31 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Coventry beat London Irish at Coventry, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Old Merchant Taylors beat Chatham Services, at Chatham, by 3 goals and 5 tries (30 points) to 0.

United Services beat Richmond, at Portsmouth, by 4 goals and 4 tries (32 points) to one goal (5 points).

Llanelly beat Bath, at Llanelly, by 3 goals (15 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Mosely beat Cheltenham by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Penarth beat Abertillery, at Penarth, by 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Leicester beat Swansea, at Leicester, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Gloucester beat Cardiff, at Gloucester, by 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

Neath beat Newport, at Neath, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Devonport Albion beat Bristol, at Devonport, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Edinburgh Academicals beat Manchester, at Edinburgh, by 4 goals and 7 tries (41 points) to 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (15 points).

Watsonians beat Glasgow Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points) to 0.

Edinburgh University beat Galashiels, at Galashiels, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 3 tries (9 points).

RACING.

Almost as a matter of course in this season of unexpected results a rank outsider won the chief event at Aintree on Nov. 7, the Liverpool Autumn Cup going to Mr. P. Nelke's China Cook, who ran almost unbacked at 20 to 1 against. Mr. R. Lawson's Oselle was second and Mr. P. Heybourn's Moscato third.

The Liverpool Autumn Meeting ended on Nov. 8, when the Grosvenor Cup went to Mr. V. Thompson's West and the Liverpool Nursery Stakes to Col. Hall Walker's Dutch Lady.

There was racing on Nov. 10 at Birmingham and at Clifton Park, Blackpool. The Birmingham Handicap was won by Mr. A. Stedall's Solomon's Mine.

At the Derby Autumn Meeting on Nov. 11 Mr. J. Joel's Happy Warrior won the Chesterfield Nursery Plate. Mr. J. Buchanan's Draughtsman finished first, but was disqualified for bumping. Mr. T. Nolan's Knuck-na-Corriga won the Markeaton Plate and Mr. A. Christie's The Magdelain the Rangemore Maiden Stakes.

Sir William Cooke's Fatality won the Osmaston Nursery Handicap, which was the principal race at the Derby Meeting on Nov. 12. The Allestree Welter fell to Mr. L. Brassey's St. Crispin, and the Foston Auction Plate to Mr. L. de Rothschild's Kanran.

ASSOCIATION.

The match between Cambridge University and the Corinthians was played on the University ground at Cambridge on Nov. 8, and ended in a victory for the Corinthians by 3 goals to 2. Oxford University beat the Casuals, at Tufnell Park, on Nov. 8, by 4 goals to 1.

England beat Ireland in the first of the amateur international matches of the season, at Belfast, on Nov. 8, by 2 goals to 0.

Oxford University beat Surrey A.F.A., in the Parks at Oxford, on Nov. 12, by 2 goals to 0. Oxford were the better side all through, and thoroughly deserved their victory.

The results of the matches on Nov. 8 in the League Championship were as follows:—Blackburn Rovers 6 goals, Everton 0, at Blackburn; Sunderland 4, Tottenham Hotspur 1, at Tottenham; Sheffield United 3, Chelsea 2, at Sheffield; Middlesbrough 0, Oldham Athletic 0, at Middlesbrough; Newcastle United 2, Preston North End 0, at Newcastle; Aston Villa 3, Manchester United 1, at Birmingham; Liverpool 1, Burnley 1, at Liverpool; Bradford City 1, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Bradford; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Manchester City 1, at Manchester; Derby County 3, Bolton Wanderers 3, at Derby.

The results of the matches on Nov. 8 in the Second Divison of the League were as follows:—Notts County 2 goals, Leicester Fosse 0, at Leicester; Fulham 6, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Craven Cottage; Bury 0, Clapton Orient 0, at Bury; Barnsley 2, Glossop 0, at Barnsley; Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, Bradford 0, at Wolverhampton; Blackpool 2, Birmingham 2, at Blackpool; Lincoln City 2, Bristol City 1, at Lincoln; Notts Forest 4, Grimsby Town 1, at Nottingham; Huddersfield Town 1, Leeds City 1, at Huddersfield; Hull City 3, Stockport County 0, at Hull.

The results of the matches on Nov. 8 in the Southern League were as follows:—Swindon 1 goal Northampton 1, at Swindon; Protsmouth 3, Millwall 1, at New Cross; West Ham United 1, Watford 1, at Upston Park; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Reading 0, at Park Royal; Coventry City 3, Plymouth Argyle 0, at Plymouth; Merthyr, Town 9, Norwich City 0, at Merthyr; Cardiff City 3, Southend United 0, at Cardiff; Southampton 2, Crystal Palace 2, at Southampton; Exeter City 4, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Exeter; Bristol Rovers 3, Gillingham 1, at Bristol.

In the Southern Amateur League Civil Service and Ealing played a drawn game at Tidal Basin, Nov. 8, neither side having scored.

GOLF.

The Woking Club beat Oxford University, at Woking on Nov. 8, in a ten-a-side singles match, by 5 games to 4 (one game was halved.) A foursomes match at Sunningdale, on Nov. 8, between the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society and the Sunningdale Club was halved. Each side won two matches, and one was divided.

Cambridge University beat the Royal Wimbledon Club in a ten-a-side team match, at Wimbledon, on Nov. 8, by 9 points to 3. They won the foursomes in the morning by 3 matches to 0 and the singles in the afternoon by 6 matches to 3. Cambridge were without Mr. R. G. C. Yerburgh, their captain.

Abe Mitchell, who was recently appointed professional to the Sonning-on-Thames Club, went round the Ashdown Forest course at Forest Row on Nov. 7 in the extremely fine score of 65.

Harry Vardon and Edward Ray left New York on Nov. 13, for Liverpool in the White Star liner "Celtic".

HOCKEY.

Mr. A. L. F. Smith's Eleven beat Oxford University in the Parks at Oxford, on Nov. 8, by 5 goals to 2.

Cambridge University beat Hampstead, at Richmond, on Nov. 8, by 3 goals to 1.

England beat Germany, at Beckenham, on Nov. 8, by 9 goals to 1; and on Nov. 10 the Southern Counties Hockey Association beat Germany, at Beckenham, by 8 goals to 0.

Old Rugbeians beat Oxford University, in the Parks at Oxford, on Nov. 12, by 5 goals to 4.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE AND BETTING.

A meeting of the Management Committee of the Football League was held in London in mail week.

The attention of the Committee was called to the Sunderland Club's programme for October 18; in which appeared two full-page advertisements announcing large prizes for football forecasts by two periodicals. The Sunderland Club had sent a full explanation, which was accepted. The Committee, however, desire it to be thoroughly understood that they are strongly opposed to all betting coupon and sweepstakes and the issue of coupons for the purpose of forecasting results. The committee is anxious to eliminate all species of speculation as being detrimental to the best interests of the game, the players, and officials, and hope for the very hearty co-operation of all clubs and officials to maintain the purity of the sport.

W. H. Hughes, transferred from Bolton Wanderers, to Wolverhampton Wanderers, claimed the sum of £175 promised him by the former club. The Committee fined the Bolton Wanderers Club £77 10s. for misleading the player and of this £52 10s. will be paid to Hughes, who has already received £122. 10s.

BOMBAY VOL. ARTILLERY RIFLE CLUB.

The following were the winners of spoons at the spoon-shoot held on Sunday last at Ghatkopar.

800 Yards.

Sapper Hatton	...	31+	7	38
Corpl Bellamy	...	28+	6	34
Gunner Dixon	...	26+	7	33
Sergt Banks	...	32+	1	33
Bombr Smith V Y.		31	scr.	31
Gunner Mooney T.		31—	2	29

900 Yards.

Sergt Banks	...	32	scr.	32
Capt Cudlip	...	28+	4	32
Bombr Hayward	...	32—	1	31
Gunner Dixon	...	24+	6	30
Gunner Poultock	...	31—	2	29
Gunner Stevens	...	25+	4	29

1,000 Yards.

Sergt Graveston	...	30—	3	27
Sergt Clyne	...	30—	3	27
Sergt Forbes	...	30—	4	26
Gunner Brackstone.		19+	6	25
S. M. I. Maber	...	29—	5	24

SWIZ
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 2d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

Class Tomtit.—Start at 3-10. Course Committee vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—P. and O. "B" buoy Port—Committee vessel.

"B" Class.—Start at 3-20. Course: Committee vessel—N Karanja Port—Red Buoy Butcher Island W. N. W. Port—N Karanja Starboard—Committee vessel.

Metre Class.—Start at 3-30. Course: Committee vessel—N Karanja Port—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee vessel—N Karanja Port—Committee vessel.

"A" Class.—Start at 3-40. Course: Committee vessel—Sunk Rock Port—S Karanja Port—N Karanja Port—Committee vessel.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

WILL NOT PLAY IN BOMBAY.

Correspondence has been published regarding the proposal that Mr. Waddy's team of Australian cricketers, which are to visit Ceylon, should afterwards play a match in Bombay. Mr. Waddy states that four of the team, himself and three others, could not get the necessary extra leave, and he suggested that it would not be worth while for the remainder to come.

It has accordingly been decided that it is not worth while entertaining the idea this season, but it is understood that another letter has been forwarded to the Australian authorities, stating that it is hoped that an Australian team will come to India at some future date.

SENTENCES IN THE KRUPP CASE.

THE FIRM AND THE ARMY AUTHORITIES.

The Krupp trial was finished on Nov. 8. Herr Brandt, the Berlin agent of Krupp's was found guilty of bribery and sentenced to four months' imprisonment—a period, however, which he has already spent in prison awaiting trial. Herr Eccius, a director of Krupp's at Essen, who had charge of the war material department, was guilty found of aiding Herr Brandt. He was given the benefit of "mitigating circumstances" and fined £60, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment.

In giving judgment the President of the Court—some of whose remarks are new and more illuminating than the published evidence—said that the firm of Krupp at one time held a special position in Germany but had lost this position, its prices were so high. The firm was, therefore, more and more "cold-shouldered" by the Army authorities, and for the same reason was exposed to attacks in the Reichstag. The then head of the war material department at Essen, thought that the difficulties of the firm were due to inefficient representation in Berlin, where competing firms were better informed than Krupp's. As a director of Krupp's, Herr Dreger had told them the firm was unable to achieve its purpose by the official way. They endeavoured, therefore, to find a suitable person to get into touch with soldiers. This person was Herr Brandt. The late Herr von Schutz pointed out to Herr Brandt the possibility of getting news by consorting with Ordnance officers and the like.

HERR BRANDT'S SECRET REPORTS.

The military persons concerned gave Herr Brandt official material, partly in writing and partly by word of mouth. This information Herr Brandt used for his secret reports, and it had been shown in evidence that Krupp's made valuable use of these reports. At first Herr Brandt stood the cost, but in consequence of the success of his reports and of his endeavour to produce the best possible results, he began to extend the scope of his giving of presents, and not only "treated" his comrades, but made them small loans, and ultimately gave them presents of money. He knew that the information given him could not be given without breach of duty.

Dealing with Herr Eccius the Court found that he must have known that officials and military persons provided Herr Brandt with the news, and that Herr Brandt carried on his traffic with them with funds that came from Krupp's—the special allowance made him.

In considering the penalties to be imposed the Court had to remember that these criminal acts had been going on for years and that although the case left no stain upon German officialdom as a whole, the bribery did grave injury to the military administration. As mitigating circumstances, on the other hand, the Court had to consider that the procuring of rapid information by Herr Brandt and Herr Eccius was in the interests of their firm, that the amounts paid were comparatively small, and that the defendants were hitherto of blameless character. Herr Eccius had not initiated the system of secret reporting and had not been directly concerned in it, or acquainted with the persons involved.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—

25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

ANOTHER TREASURE FOUND

In the Universal

FORD CARS

Their extraordinary economy in running 500 Miles per month in India for three years at an average cost of Rs. 55 per month including tyres, vide testimonial of a P.W.D. Engineer.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN INDIA:

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

10, ALIPUR ROAD, DELHI.

PLEASE QUOTE REF. 2975 IN YOUR ENQUIRIES.

"BURGOYNE"

BURGOYNE'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

(A highly concentrated preparation of the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla combined with Salts of Iodine.)

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Indicated in all cases of SCURVY, SCROFULA, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.

FOR PURITY

GOLD WATCHES AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

Open-face Case, full size.

The "SPECIAL"

A high-class three-quarter plate watch.

17" SIZE, KEYLESS LEVER.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

14ct. GOLD..Rs 70. 18ct. GOLD..Rs. 100

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"HARD TIMES"

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of Thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,

131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s.6d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medica. Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines, Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

MUSIC-HALLS AND MORALS.

MR. SHAW AND THE BISHOP OF KENSINGTON.

PLAYWRIGHT'S AMUSING CHAFF.

Following the recent action of the Bishop of Kensington and others in the matter of the performance of Mlle. Gaby Deslys, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, writing in *The Times*, asked as a working playwright that the Bishop of Kensington should state his fundamental position quite clearly.

"On the face of it the Bishop of Kensington is demanding that the plays that he happens to like shall be tolerated and those which he happens not to like shall be banned. He is assuming that what he approves of his right, and what he disapproves of wrong. Now, I have not seen the particular play which he so much dislikes; but suppose I go to see it to-night, and write a letter to you to-morrow to say that I approve of it, what will the Bishop have to say? He will have either to admit that his epithet of objectionable means simply disliked by the Bishop of Kensington, or he will have to declare boldly that he and I stand in the relation of God and the Devil. And, however, his courtesy and his modestly may recoil from this extremity, when it is stated in plain English, I think he has got there without noticing it. At all events, he is clearly proceeding on the assumption that his conscience is more enlightened than that of the people who go to the Palace Theatre and enjoy what they see there. If the Bishop may shut up the Palace Theatre on this assumption that the Noncomformist patrons of the Palace Theatre (and it has many of them) may shut up the Church of England by turning the assumption inside out. The sword of persecution always has two edges.

"By 'suggestive' the Bishop means suggestive of sexual emotion. Now a Bishop who goes into a theatre and declares that the performances there must not suggest sexual emotion is in the position of a playwright going into a church and declaring that the services there must not suggest religious emotion. The suggestion, gratification, and education of sexual emotion is one of the main uses and glories of the theatre. It shares that function with all the fine arts. The sculpture courts of the Victoria and Albert Museum in the Bishop's diocese are crowded with naked figures of extraordinary beauty, placed there expressly that they may associate the appeal of the body with such beauty, refinement, and expression of the higher human qualities that our young people, contemplating them, will find baser objects of desire repulsive. In the National Gallery body and soul are impartially catered for: men have worshipped Venuses and fallen in love with Virgins. There is a voluptuous side to religious ecstasy and a religious side to voluptuous ecstasy; and the notion that one is less sacred than the other is the opportunity of the psychietrist who seeks to discredit the saints by showing that the passion which exalted them was in its abuse capable also of degrading sinners. The so-called Song of Solomon, which we now know to be an erotic poem, was mistaken by the translators of the 17th century for a canticle of Christ to His Church, and is to this day so labelled in our Bibles.

VOLUPTUOUS ART.

"Now let us turn to the results of cutting off young people—not to mention old ones—from voluptuous art. We have families who bring up their children in the belief that an undraped statue is an abomination; that a girl or a youth who looks at a picture by Paul Veronese is corrupted for ever; that the theatre in which *Tristan and Iolde* or *Romeo and Juliet* is performed is the gate of hell; and that the contemplation of a figure attractively dressed or revealing more of its outline than a Chinaman's dress does is an act of the most profligate indecency. Of Chinese sex morality I must not write in the pages of *The Times*. Of the English and Scottish sex morality that is produced by this starvation and blasphemous vilification of vital emotions I will say only this: that it is so morbid and abominable, so hatefully obsessed by the things that tempt it, so merciless in it persecution of all the divine grace which grows in the soil of our sex instincts' when they are not deliberately perverted and poisoned, that if it could be imposed) as some people would impose it if they could, on the whole community for a single generation, the Bishop, even at the risk of martyrdom, would reopen the Palace Theatre with his episcopal benediction. and impore the lady to whose performances he now objects to return to the stage even at the sacrifice of the last rag of her clothing.

"I venture to suggest that when the Bishop heard that there was an objectionable (to him) entertainment at the Palace Theatre, the simple and natural course for him was not to have gone there. That is how sensible people act. And the result is that if a manager offers a widely objectionable entertainment to the public he very soon finds out his mistake and withdraws it. It is my own custom as a playwright to make my plays "suggestive" of religious emotion. This makes them extremely objectionable to irreligious people. But they have the remedy in their own hands. They stay away. The Bishop will be glad to hear that there are not many of them; but it is a significant fact that they frequently express a wish that the Censor would suppress religious plays, and that he occasionally complies. In short, the Bishop and his friends are not alone in proposing their own tastes and convictions as the measure of what is permissible in the theatre. But if such individual and sectarian standards were tolerated we should have no plays at all, for there never yet was a play that did not offend somebody's taste."

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

The Bishop of Kensington replied:—Mr. Bernard Shaw asked me to state my fundamental position clearly. This is quite apparent to those who have read my statement in *The Times* of Thursday last. I there stated that I wished to draw attention to the grave public disadvantage that results by the growing practice of altering sketches or pieces after they have been officially sanctioned, so that their significance is eventually changed materially. "Additions" and "improvements" can be and are constantly being introduced until the suggestion conveyed by a ence harmless incident is entirely transformed. I pointed out that the recent incident at the Palace Theatre has provided an object lesson of what is constantly happening under the present system, and that it is evident that the public have no guarantee that such a sketch which has received official sanction will continue to be represented in that from in which it originally satisfied the Lord Chamberlain. That is my position. And I ask that the public rights be so far safeguarded by the reqirement that no changes be made after the official sanction and visit without the written permission of the Lord Chamberlain. I do not wish to obscure that position by yielding to Mr. Shaw's invitation to follow him in a discussion of those paradoxes which to any normally thinking man carry their refutation on the surface.

I make no such demand as he puts into my mouth, as that the plays that the Bishop of Kensington "happens to like shall be tolerated, and those which he happens not to like shall be banned." My demand was as stated, that, "the dialogue and official visit should form the absolute legal basis of the licence to perform any piece and that any alteration should be subject to the Lord Chamberlain's written permit. That is a very different issue from the one he wishes to raise.

He takes exception to my use of the words "suggestive" and "objectionable," and states that by "suggestive" the Bishop means "suggestive of sexual emotion." So I do—of a certain kind of sexual emotion. For since Mr Shaw appears to admit that sexual emotion is susceptible of education, he will grant that it may be wrongly educated as well as highly educated.

It is possible to suggest evil as well as good, and because sexual emotion is capable of being educated by the fine arts to the enioyment of "such beauty refinement, and expression of the higher human qualities that our young people contemplating" the products of the highest art "will find baser objects of desire repulsive," precisely for that reason there exists the possibility of so perverting it by the suggestion of evil that those baser objects of desire will no longer repel, but attract. This is a possible result which I gather that Mr. Shaw would join me in deploring.

PRINCESS AND HER HUSBAND.

RUMOURS OF INTRIGUE AND SUIT FOR DIVORCE

A prominent newspaper at Stockholm the Swedish capital, announces, says the *Daily Mail*, that a divorce is pending between Prince william of Sweden and his young and beautiful wife.

Prince William is the second son of King Gustav of Sweden, and is aged twenty-nine. He married in 1908 the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, daugter of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia and a cousin of the Tsar, who is now aged twenty-three. They have one child, a son, who is aged four.

In Christiania the impending divorce is commonly connected with a recent espionage affair at Stockholm, in which were officially implicated the Russian military attache at Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen, Lieutenant Colonel Assanovitch, a Swedish naval petty officer named Torngren, and another Swedish subject.

When the Russian military attache's complicity in the affair was proved in a court of law, the Swedish Government demanded his recall to St. Petersburg, but the Russian Government refused to recall him, declaring that the evidence was insufficient. The Swedish Government hesitated to supply further facts.

Subsequently reports began to spread that this hesitation was due to the fact that a lady of elevated position at the Swedish Court, whose relations with the Russian Minister in Stockholm, M. Savinsky had long been the subject of comment, was implicated in the espionage affair. These reports, says the *Mail*, gained increased credence when simultaneously with the departure of the Russian military attache from Stockholm for Christiania the Russian Minister in Stockholm left for abroad and Princess Maria Pavlovna suddenly went to Paris.

All these reports have been officially denied in Stockholm.

It has long been asserted in Court circles in Stockholm that the relations between Prince William and his lively and (as her friends say) somewhat imprudent consort have been far from satisfactory. It is possible that this alone is the cause of the impending divorce.

FRENCH WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

A PROPOSAL REJECTED.

An amendment to the Electoral Reform Bill proposing to extend the suffrage to women was rejected in the French Chamber on Nov. 11 by 311, votes to 133. Most Frenchmen are unable to regard seriously any proposal to give women a share in political life. Not that the movement for the municipal enfranchisement of women is without support in Frnce. M. Buisson, who has given notice of a Bill extending the votes to women for municipal councils and councils-general of departments, has secured the adhesion of over a hundred deputies, while eight councils-general and 23 municipal councils have passed resolutions in favour of the proposal. There is, however, practically no demand for the vote among French women, in spite of the increasing number who adopt a professional or business career.

It is interesting to note that the only argument against M. Buisson's Bill which is seriously considered by its supporters is that women would be too subject to clerical influence, and would be a danger to the Republican regime. This argument at any rate seems to carry weight with clerical members of the Right, who with the Socialists are the chief supporters of the measure. It is, however, regarded as probable that this clerical influence over women would tend to diminish from the moment of their enfranchisement, as it has in the case of men since universal male suffrage was established in 1848.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS. But what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.

EN PASSANT.

THE MILK SUPPLY AND ITS TRANSPORT.

The importance of Bombay might, the onlooker would naturally conclude, have long since justified reform in facilities for the milk-supply of the city. In one respect at least there is little advance perceptiable during the immediate past. Cattle are crowded together contiguous to thickly populated centres; although land, scarcely beyond the outskirts of the town, might have been available for some comprehensive scheme of storage and output, long previous to this,—the eleventh hour of enquiry into an urgent necessity.

Transport difficulties seem to have been a deterrent to any general location of milch-kine away from the immediate surroundings of city life. True there is the railway, but as anyone who has considered the subject to any extent will conclude facilities in this direction of getting supplies are, even in this age, primitive. For, with a few exceptions the supply is in the hands of native dealers to whom time and care are not very important factors, though in the present case it might mean the handling of the article half a dozen times before it reached the consumer with the attendant risk of contamination and probable enhancement of charges.

It might appear to some of us that the Municipality have missed a great opportunity in this direction in failing to avail of the facilities which a tramway service affords. What would there be to prevent the linking up of the present system to special feeding lines running direct on to sidings in well-appointed cow-sheds in suburban areas from whence the supply would be forwarded to Municipal distributing centres in the several wards? Under such an arrangement the picture drawn by one of the Councillors at the meeting which gives rise to these notes of the poor people who hang round the stables on the chance of getting their half seer of pure milk of a morning would be more consistently realised if they went to a sanitary spot where it would be dispensed under the immediate ken of the Department which should exist for the purpose of ensuring the prompt and certain supply of the genuine article. And it should be expected of every representative of his particular ward that personal attention up to a certain point should be devoted to important matters like this. The sooner the suggestion of empty honour and vain glory, which it is difficult to disassociate with prevailing tactics of getting into the Municipality, gives place to a little practical work outside the luxurious surroundings of the Council chamber the sooner will results vindicate the true mission of our City Fathers.

Present politics at home are ranging mainly round the Home Rule question which probably forms the greatest anxiety and tension in the history of the past fifty years. During the past few weeks the suspicion of what certain people were pleased to term "Carsonism" has been merged into far more serious significance.

Mr. Balfour proposes in all seriousness the application of the Referendum on the matter of Home Rule, and no matter how one might in the immediate past, have made light of any general inclusion of this scheme in British politics the present is, at least, a case where its use would be invaluable. For the Referendum commits no one to opinion except on a single question, nor does it compromise the stability of an existing Government. Not a single Radical member would lose his seat, but would still be a member to co-operate in Parliament for the continuance of the Radical programme as a whole, a position that would be materially strengthened if as a result of the Referendum the opinion remained in favour of Home Rule. Probably there is little chance of this intermediary coming into effect. Like many other things it comes as an innovation in Politics which the slow-moving Briton will not accept off-hand.

The provision of dwellings for work-people by the larger employers of labour in and around Bombay is scarcely more than an occasional feature, and although the tendency of the few prominent mill-owners who have become associated with the question of town planning might point to acceptation of the principle it may be believed that with the wage bill perilously near its maximum there is little chance of realisation of the idea in the immediate furture.

It needs little more than superficial notice to decide that in the greater proportion the vast body of workers both in mills and railway workshops (the two sections more particularly referred to in the present consideration of the matter) still dwell in the older type of chawls, and under the less desirable sanitary conditions. And reading between the lines one learns that no betterment of these conditions can come about unless some one is prepared to accept an abnormal increase in rentals. It is one thing to admit that the labouring classes can afford to pay more than they are doing for rentals, and another to anticipate that if forced by circumstances to occupy dwellings assessed at the higher rates they will be content with present wages. The experience of the eminent mill-owner who, a day or two ago, gave evidence on the Housing Problem must be dead against any such hope. Present mill areas are so congested that even if owners were prepared to provide quarters for their employes the facility that might encourage the idea viz: the possession of land for building, is in nnearly every case wanting. And it may be concluded that the same authority in estimating the difficulties that lie in mills accepting responsibility for the great outlay necessary in subsidising the Improvement Trust (for so tendeth the inference) for providing chawls wherein each room has a capitalised value of Rs. 680 anticipates the opinion of mill-ownership generally in Bombay

When we come to consider the ability of local railways to help their employes in the matter of accommodation possibilities might assume a wider scope. Generally speaking the railway employe is well looked after. He works in sanitary surroundings, has fairly easy hours, and possesses numerous advantages that the ordinary operative would lack. But so far it has not been considered feasible, or necessary, to house him. Under conditions that seem to promise in the near future, to wit by the acquirement of land in the vicinity of the lines in all directions, probably what has been expressed as a reasonable contingency, by Major Hepper, will be provided for, and there will be set free from the congested area of Parel, where the majority of these railway operatives (numbering about 12 per cent of the working population of that district perhaps) dwell to take up their residence on the outskirts of the suburbs having, as the compensating element in distance, improved facilities for travel to which the present scheme for quadrupling the lines on the G.-I. P. will have much conduced.

LE TATILLON.

THE BEILISS CASE.

IMPRESSIONS OF KIEFF AND THE TRIAL.

STRIKING REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE.

To realize to the full the strange drama of the Beiliss case, the *Times'* correspondent writes, it is necessary first to realize Kieff. Having hitherto had no true conception of Kieff, I am, as commonly happens, disposed to credit others with ignorance similar to my own. Kieff's population is about as great as that of Manchester; the town is infinitely better planned; all its principal streets are at least as wide as Piccadilly, and their side pavements broader than the Burlington Arcade and better than any in St. Petersburg; its shops are as fine as those in most European capitals; and its service of electric trams is excellent. There is a fine opera, such as no provincial English town can boast, and last week for concert goers there appeared on successive nights Ysaye and Rakhmaninoff.

There you have the setting. And out of this busy, modern, but beautiful city of "sky-scrapers," telephones, and vast hotels one turns daily into a criminal Court where a Jewish prisoner is being tried for murdering a Christian boy in order to obtain his blood for the puposes of a secret and shameful ritual which it is alleged has existed from time immemorial amongst the Jews, and still exists amongst them, not merely in Russia, but in all countries. The body, we are told, is in such cases marked with certain cabaliatic signs, and the blood is eaten in Passover cakes.

A FAIR TRIBUNAL.

Let it be said at once that, whatever the verdict may be, the trial has at least been full, fair, and free. The President of the Court has throughout been the impersonation of impartial courtesy. Briefly the facts are these. On April 2, 1911, the body of Andrusha Yushchinsky, a boy of 12, was found in a cave in a piece of waste land adjoining the Nagornaya street in Kieff. It was covered with 47 wounds, some deep and ghastly, some slight, and the hands were bound behind the back. The boy's coat and trousers were missing, he was dressed only in under-garments; his cap, belt, vest, and one sock lay close by: and some of his school exercise-books, rolled up in tube form, were stuck in a hollow in the wall of the cave. The garments were soaked in blood in parts, and there were many bloodstains, but it was clear that the murder had been committed elsewhere and that the body had ceased to bleed before being removed to the cave. The case for ritual murder rests on the fact that the main effusion of blood was never found, and that there were a number of wounds, resembling holes made by blows from some round-pointed or knobbed instrument on the right temple, which might be counted as 13, though it is clear from the photograph that, as some of the wounds overlap, the precise number is a matter of choice. According to the testimony of Father Pranactis, it is the custom of the Jews, in ritual murder, to inflict 13 wounds on the temple of their victim.

The case against Beiliss, who was arrested in the following August, rested on the fact that the cave where the body was found is near the brickworks of Jews named Zaitseff, known as a wealthy family, generous towards Jewish charitable institutions, that Yushchinsky and other children had been very fond of amusing themselves by riding on a revolving press in the brickworks, until a fence was put up which kept them out. It was alleged that on March 25, the day on which Yushchinsky disappeared, they had crossed the fence and returned to their old playground, but a man with a black beard had chased them away. All of them escaped expect Yushchinsky, who was caught and never seen alive again. Beiliss was a Jewish foreman of Zaitseff's works, and he possesses a short black beard.

THE CHEBERYAKS.

That was the case against the prisoner. Now let us turn to the evidence which concerned certain people not in the dock. The dead boy, the illegitimate child of a woman of the orthodox faith, may have had, as the Procurator informed the jury, "dreams of becoming a priest," but in the meantime we must recognize that he was given to playing truant from school, and that his principal friends were the children of Vera Cheberyak, an unsuitable parent for the associates of an embryo priest. Vera Cheberyak, a Polish Catholic, is admittedly a "fence," a receiver of stolen goods, and her house is a sort of thieves' kitchen. A certain Mifleh, whose name figured frequently in the case, had the melancholy distinction of having his eyes put out by vitriol thrown on him by Vera, whose courage in doing evil has earned her fame. An evil and wonderful figure she looked in Court, cynically admitting misdeeds, cool-mannered, thick-lipped, sallow-faced, with jet black hair and great smouldering black eyes. She wore a large black velvet hat with gaudy yellow plumes fastened by a huge gleaming pin whereon rows of seeming diamonds alternated with layers of pink paste, and a long black cloak opened to reveal a red frock crossed with gold chains. Evidence of neighbours and others was given to the effect that on the day of Yushchinsky's disappearance he visited Vera's house. Screams and noises were heard which would justify the supposition that murder had been committed. Both on that and the following day suspicious circumstances were noted by Vera's visitors. An embroidered bloodstained rag found in the cave by the body and supposed to have been used as a gag was identified as a piece of one of Vera's pillow-slips. It was alleged that Vera herself gossiped later about the murder, and said that the body had been covered with wounds and put in the cave in order to throw suspicion on the Jews—for the ritual legend dates from the discovery of the body, and anti-Semitic proclamations were distributed at the funeral.

KRASOVSKY'S THEORY.

The theory of the detective Krasovsky—who since his unravelling of the Ostrovsky murder mystery, a case which roused as much excitement in Russia as the Crippen trial in England, has been regarded as the local equivalent of Sherlock Holmes—is that the boy Yushchinsky was murdered by the Cheberyak gang because he had learnt their secrets and had threatened to give information to the police.

The story of the man with the black beard originates with the Cheberyak family. The evidence of Vera, her husband, and her children is full of contradictions. Her husband said that the children told the story of the kidnapping of Yushchinsky the day of the occurrence on their return home, Vera said they first mentioned it after the body was found eight days later. Two of her children died in the following August. Vera declares that they were poisoned by the Jews. Others said in Court that they were poisoned by Krasovsky. The hospital doctor offered the simpler explanation that they died of dysentery due to eating green pears. A priest testified that the boy, Eugene Cheberyak, on his deathbed, after receiving extreme unction, desired to say something further, and called him back, saying, "Little Father"; but the mother was present in the room standing behind the priest's back, and the boy relapsed into silence. Eugen's depositions to the examining magistrate which form part of the indictment state that he did not go out with Yushchinsky on March 25. There remains the evidence of the surviving child Ludmilla, who was nine years old. Her story of the play at Zaitseff's factory was denied by the other children whom she named as having been present, and the little girl broke down in Court, cried bitterly, and said she had been told all that she was to say and frightened into saying it.

PERSONALITY OF THE PRISONER.

Such is the story, stripped of all the picturesque irrelevances, which occupied the Court for many days, the evidence of strange figures with stranger nicknames, the Frog, the Wolf, the Lamplighter, and many others. For this farrago Mendel Beiliss has already undergone more than two years' imprisonment, and has now been tried before the world on a charge of ritual murder. A forlorn enough figure he has been, sitting day by day from morn to night, with three prison policemen standing at attention with drawn swords behind him, listening often to tedious tales and to evidence in which his own name has not been mentioned for days together. Sometimes he soobed and sometimes he smiled but more often he stared vacantly and seemed only roused from torpor by the rising of the Court, and the smart movement of his guard, as it wheeled left about, when the moment came for him to leave. But be it said, to contradict some tales in circulation, that he had not the air of an ill-used prisoner. His navy blue suit was good and comfortably well cut, and he seemed to have a fresh linen collar daily. His face was pale and sad, but you may meet a hundred sadder-faced Jews in a walk of a thousand yards east of Aldgate Pump. All ills become bearable in time, and the fact that his case is the object of so much public attention does not make his suffering greater than those of many other people the world over, whose agony is not under the limelight. And for my part I confess that he is of secondary interest in comparison with the psychological puzzle which the trial presents.

I have suppressed a score of absurdities from a desire to record it fairly and without any of the spirit of *j'accuse*. That such a story should have been allowed to come before the world in a public trial by jury after more than two years' consideration of the evidence is hard to understand. And who could have supposed that in the 20th century when the world is a whispering gallery and the doings of one country are the gossip of its neighbours we should see a Court solemnly discussing Black Magic Moloch, what Dion Cassius said what Julian the Apostate did and whether Jews drink Christain blood out of hatred to Christians or to counteract a divine curse upon their anatomy or to safeguard themselves against the offchance that Christ was the Messiah? Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Vulgar Errors," discussed some centuries ago the question "Do Jews stink?" One wonders what he would have made of the Kieff trial.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig.-Gen H A Abbott, *C B*
Major-Gen A Wallace, *C B*
Lieut.-Col H H Southey, 35 Horse
Lieut-Col G B Irvine, IMS
Major W H C Forster, IMS
Major W F Shore, A V C
Major R Ducat, 20 Inf
Major C M O'Reilly, 63 Inf.
Major R J T Stewart, 1A
Capt W R Coningham, 33 Punj
Capt M E C V S Monteith, 105 Inf
Capt O A Duke, 22 Cav
Capt F H Salisbury, I M S
Capt DRH Jackson, 6 G R
Capt J O'Leary, 1SM
Capt G S Kennedy, I G R
Capt V Beadon, I A Second Lieut D Beanland, Unattached List
Nursing ister Miss E J Reid, Q A M N S I
Mr A N L Cater, I C S
Mr Hashim Mohammad
Mr P Hannyngton
Mr R E Holland
Mr Maung Gyi
Mr J D Green
Mr J W Fitjohn
Mr Abdullah Khan
Mr B C Forbes
Mr W F Hudson, I C S
Mr H J Rogers
Mr J H Smellie
Mr G E Shaw
Rev H H Flynn

EXPENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieutt-Col G Bidie, M D F R C S E, I M S, 4 days
Lieut-Col H D Merewether, I A, 6 mo M C
Major O K Tancock 26 Mtn batty. 6 mo M C
Major G B Kidd, 123 Outram's R, 1 mo M C
Capt W Lowry Cory, 23 Cav, 1 week M C
Capt D T Pritchard 4 Cav, to Feb 15, 1914, M C
Capt E A M Fell, 12 Cav, 6 mo M C
Lieut C O Campbell, R I M, 6 mo M C
Mr W H Dawson, I C S, 3 mo
Mr E H Jones, 1 mo 28 days
Mr R B Whitehead, I C S, 2 mo 5 days
Mr F V Clerk, 6 mo M C
Mr F T Coode, 91-2 mo
Mr M O'Donnell, 5 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt W Lowry Cory, 23 Cav
Mr R P Jahangir
Capt W P G Williams, I M S
Mr F C Turner

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

NOBEL'S SPORTING Ballistite

The leading Condensed Powder on the Market.

Enjoys 12 years' reputation as being unequalled for velocity and long-distance shooting.

BALLISTITE holds world's highest records for pigeon-shooting.

Manufactured only by:—

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., Ltd.

GLASGOW and LONDON

Agents:—

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Calcutta.

Obtainable Wholesale (Trade only) from:—

EWART, LATHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

(Telegraphic Address "EWART").

and Retail from:—

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

Mahomedally Noorbhoy, Ammunition Dealers, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay.
Goolam Husein Allibhoy, " " " " " "
Abdulally Noorbhoy, " " " " " "
Esoofally Mahomedally, " " Nagdevi Street " "

WHY "OLD ORKNEY"

WHISKY is the most beneficial of all known Whiskies?

No other water approaches Orkney Water for making Whisky.

No other Whisky approaches **"OLD ORKNEY"** the rare Old Liqueur Whisky—the brand beneficial to all consumers—the soft mellow Whisky that DOES YOU GOOD.

"The best that Scotland produces" "Insisted upon by Scotsmen all over the world and connoisseurs generally."

"OLD ORKNEY" Whisky produces clean, tonic zest on the palate and is a beneficial stimulus to the organs. This benefit is not temporary, it lasts, it DOES YOU REAL GOOD.

Look for the Sign of Double O, and accept no suggested substitute, for substitute there cannot be.....

Sold by all the leading wine Merchants Stores, Restaurants, Hotels and by

S. D. BARIA.
(Late Empire Stores)
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DARA BROTHERS.
Hill Road, Bandra.

(SOLE AGENTS:—THE FRANCO-INDIAN TRADING CO., 73, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUSPENSIONS.

SEQUEL TO MARCONI INQUIRY.

HEAVY PENALTY IMPOSED ON JOBBERS.

The decision of the Committee of the Stock Exchange on their recent inquiry into the introduction on the Stock Exchange of the shares of the Marconi Wireless Company of America in April, 1912, was posted up in the Stock Exchange on November 11. Its principal feature is the suspension for five years of three jobbers on account of their conduct in regard to the introduction of the shares.

In the opinion of the Committee these jobbers—Messrs. Percy Francis Heybourn, Alexander Bangley Croft, and William Bagster, jun.—were guilty of a breach of trust to those brokers who left orders with them for execution at the opening of the market on April 19, 1912.

The Committee finds that the others whose proceedings were investigated in the course of the inquiry acted in good faith, and no penal measure in regard to them is taken. The Committee strongly condemns the "manner and method" of the introduction of the Marconi shares in the Stock Exchange, and issues a warning that all introductions of this character will render members concerned in them liable to be dealt with under the disciplinary rules.

We take from the text of the Committee's report the following passage dealing with the question as to breach of trust between Messrs. Heybourn and Croft and the brokers who left orders with them:—

Messrs. Heybourn and Croft furnished the Committee with the following evidence :—

"That of the 250,000 shares originally bought by them at 1 1-4 they had promised a large number before the night of the 18th of April, 1912, and in pursuance of these promises had sold 128,650 at or under 1 1-2 by a memorandum issued on the night of the 18th.

"That they had received up to the morning of the 18th orders to buy 57,800 shares and that this was increased during the day to 668,000 of which 106,000 were rejected as being limited to 1½ low a price.

"That during the 18th they bought of a non-member, through Messrs. Grenfell and Co., 50,000 additional shares at 2 1-8 and 50,000 at 27-16.

"That having on the evening of the 18th 221,350 shares, they sold 82,680 at 3 1-4, being appoximately 15 per cent. of the amount of the orders received by a memorandum which stated that owing to the enormous orders received, they regretted that they were only able to sell the reduced number of shares and had to return the balance of the orders. This memorandum was issued at the same time as that mentioned above.

"That of the 138,670 shares on their books on the morning of the 19th, they sold in the market 63,000 during the day.

The committee has had under consideration the conduct of those brokers who lodged orders for clients with Messrs. Heybourn and Croft for execution at the opening of the market in the shares of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph of America for special settlement, and accepted the offer of shares for themselves at a lower price for delivery.

Believing that these brokers acted in good faith as they considered themselves justified in accepting the shares at a lower price by the fact that the shares bought by their clients were subject to different conditions, the committee has decided to take no further action in the matter.

SEVERITY OF THE PUNISHMENT.

By suspending a firm for five years the committee have signified emphatically that the whole business of introducing the American Marconis, in the manner that they were introduced, was irregular, a breach of Stock Exchange rules, and highly censurable. In many quarters it is hoped that they have administered by this action a death-blow to the practice of dealing in the shares of prospectusless companies. This is hardly the case. Speaking generally, it may be said that a company without a prospectus should be avoided by investors. The statutory law has laid down stringent conditions as to what a prospectus shall contain, but it has not gone so far as to make it illegal to deal in shares of companies where there is no prospectus. The Stock Exchange, like the law, has hitherto looked upon such dealings with its blind eye. But the case of American Marconis is not on all fours with the introduction of shares in a new company, since it was an increase of the capital of an existing concern. What has happened shows, however, the risks run by the buyer of shares which are "introduced" in this manner; but the penalty is not imposed for introducing the shares of a prospectusless company, but for conduct contrary to the letter and spirit of the rules and regulations of the Stock Exchange. Although many members are not satisfied that the penalty is sufficient, the majority think that it is adequate, and, in any case, the best judges are the committee who heard the evidence.

A STARTLING OFFER
WHICH WILL BE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT
Countries of the World Puzzle
GENUINE OFFER OF SOLID GOLD WATCHES.
FREE. Try To-day.
To any Lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we guarantee to present as a Free Gift a Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. Finest jewelled movement, perfect timekeeper, our ordinary price £3.
To Gentlemen, we present Gent's Solid Silver Watch, English Government Stamped, Hunter Cases. High-class movement. Splendid timekeeper.
A limited number of Competition Prizes given.
The winner is required to purchase a chain from us to wear with watch.
Send your solutions, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, and stating the name of this paper to DUDLEY & CO., WATCH FACTORS, 147, Corporation St., Birmingham, Eng.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.
President :
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents :
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.
The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. C. Perry, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECISION.

ELIMINATION OF THE HUERTA REGIME.

WARNING TO FINANCIERS.

The *Times'* correspondent at Washington, wrote on Nov. 12:

President Wilson has now formulated the policy to be followed by the United States Administration in dealing with the situation in Mexico, and I am able to give its purport as follows :—

I.—The United States will insist on the elimination of General Huerta and all those closely associated with him from the control of public affairs, and to secure this end will spare no effort and will invade Mexico if necessary.

II.—Every endeavour will be made to effect the elimination of the Huerta Administration by financial pressure, or, in other words, no steps will be taken to help the Administration to avoid what seems inevitable bankruptcy. It will be made clear to foreign investors that the obligations incurred by the present regime will not be recognized and must become worthless.

III.—If financial pressure prove insufficient to accomplish the end desired, the United States will resort to a blockade of Mexican ports, thus destroying the Customs revenues and preventing the importation of munitions of war. In the meantime the possibility that the United States Navy should collect the Mexican Customs is being seriously considered.

IV.—When the elimination of General Huerta has been obtained efforts will be directed to inducing someone acceptable to both factions to assume the provisional presidency under the protection of the United States.

V.—President Wilson requires that a General Election should be held, and a new Congress and President elected.

VI.—It is made clear to all foreign nations that nothing will induce the United States to acquire territory as the result of intervention.

MARKING TIME.

It may be added that, while the President is determined on this course he is equally determined to avoid any appearance of precipitation, and for this reason is now marking time. It is asserted in official circles that the President enjoys the cordial support of his Cabinet, a somewhat superfluous assertion in view of the extent to which the President dominates the entire Government, and that there are few critics in the Legislature who utter criticisms except in whispers.

Mr. Bryan announced to-day that a formal statement of the Administration's policy would be made at an early date.

Mr. Asquith's speech at Guildhall, it is anticipated, will shake the confidence of the supporters of General Huerta and hasten the financial crisis. The speech is generally commended in the American Press.

Mr. W. B. Hale is conferring with General Carranza, the Constitutionalist leader at Nogales, the Constitutionalist capital. President Wilson denies that Mr. Hale is acting in an official capacity on behalf of the United States.

Admiral Fletcher reports that Tuxpan, where Messrs. Pearson have large properties, is surrounded by rebels. Foreigners are taking refuge on board the battleship Louisiana; American property is safe. The report excites curiosity as to the fate of English property if the rebels take the city.

GENERAL HUERTA'S STATEMENT.

On Nov. 9 General Huerta, in a Note to the individual foreign representatives, outlined his policy at the recent elections, and reiterated the legality of the present Executive as recognized by Congress and the Supreme Court of Justice. He said that the new Congress will be installed in a few days and will decide on the validity or nullity of the recent election; that, whatever its decision, he considers himself constitutionally barred from accepting the Presidency, but will continue his endeavours for the pacification of the country pending new elections. He hopes easily to fulfil within a period to be designated by the new Congress his sacred duty of consulting the national wish to set up by desire of the people an Executive to rule definitely the destinies of the country.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GENERAL HUERTA.

A message from Mexico City, Nov. 13, stated :—

Mr. Lind has returned to Vera Cruz after a fruitless visit of five days to the capital. His object in coming here was to try to persuade General Huerta to treat all the results of the recent elections as invalid and to convince him that the best interests of the country demand his retirement and the nomination of a provisional President acceptable to the revolutionaries, who should hold genuine Presidential and Congressional elections.

General Huerta was prepared on Saturday to accept this view, which was urged by the latest note from Washington. The Presidential train was ordered to be in readiness. Cabins were taken on board a steamer and arrangements were made to hand over the Executive authority. In a moment, however, he had changed his mind and determined to make a further stand. He hastily prepared a manifesto which was issued early on Sunday morning. He told a friend that he was resolved to stay till the next elections, which, he added, would be in three years' time.

Even after this announcement Mr. Lind was still anxious to discuss the situation. In answer to his proposal for a conference President Huerta agreed to meet on neutral ground. The time was fixed for 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Lind was punctual and waited for an hour. The President did not appear, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States Charge d'Affaires, went in search of him, but was unable to find him. His private secretary had no knowledge of his whereabouts. Mr. Lind, therefore, decided to leave the same night, considering that negotiations under such conditions were impossible.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan are now deliberating on their next step. This may be the recognition of the revolutionaries, which means the granting of permission to them to buy arms and ammunition in the United States, or more probably the removal of the Embassy. The object of this step would be to prevent Mexico from obtaining the financial assistance which she so urgently needs. It is believed that no country would lend money to her if diplomatic relations with the United States were once broken off. It is considered doubtful whether there is enough money in the Treasury to pay the troops and Government servants on the 20th inst. In that case a mutiny would be almost certain. I have learned, after many conversations with the best class of Mexicans, that they are ready to acquiesce in the plan proposed for holding genuine elections, but would much prefer intervention by the European Powers in conjunction with the United States.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Franco Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

GRATIS! GRATIS!! GRATIS!!!
THE Public are hereby notified that every purchaser of a bottle of the well known and Popular brand—
"HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY"
is entitled to a packet of playing cards GRATIS during THIS MONTH ONLY. Please insist on having a free packet of playing cards for every bottle you buy which can be had from all the leading wine dealers.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery.*

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR
known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the
freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from :—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI

Keeps the Skin Soft, Clear and Cool.
Icilma Cream is *different* to any other toilet preparation in the world—and has a *better effect*—because it (and it alone) contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water. This stimulates the skin to healthy, natural action and keeps it always soft, clear and cool. For sunburn and prickly heat—as well as insect bites—it is most beneficial. Pure and fragrant—pleasant to use—leaves no trace on the skin—contains no animal fat—untouched by hand.

Icilma Cream
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

FREE TO YOU
A Specimen Pot of
"'HAZELINE' SNOW"
(Trade Mark)
It restores and improves the beauty of the skin.
Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.
Cut out and send this COUPON
Please send me, free of cost, a specimen pot of "'Hazeline' Snow"
Name .....
Designation or Profession .....
Address .....
Fill in the particulars required, and send to—
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 17, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
xx 866
All Rights Reserved

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

Our optical department is in charge of a Member of the British Optical Association (By Exam.) London.

Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of frames and lenses. By making the frames and grinding the lenses on our premises, we are enabled to assure a perfect fit of frame as well as a lens necessary for the minutest degree of eyesight defect.

Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.

LAWRENCE and MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO, DELHI, SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY and RANGOON.
Telephone No. 1827.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission

General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B C, International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
65 Fenchurch Street, London.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
for Typewriters.

A Man-Eating Tiger

would not be more terrible to a Neuralgia sufferer than those agonizing darting pains that set the nerves quivering and cause brain and body to cry out for relief.

Little's Oriental Balm is the always efficient relief—the ever ready help in time of pain. Rub it into the face and head—put it where the pain is—and the pain disappears.

Pain and Little's Oriental Balm can't stay in the same place. They can't mix any more than oil and water.

So Neuralgia is banished. Relief comes almost instantly. The nerves are soothed. You are well.

It relieves and cures where all other remedies have failed.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.
Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.
IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we are sure you will attach interest in what we have to say, on the durability and efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation of the advantages of the two popular Standard models of which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiment and improvements are now considered the best value in India.

ALL OUR WRIST WATCHES have lever movements, and prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

Is what may be termed an open Watch, it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch *par excellence* of its kind on the market.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver	,,	37-7
14 ct. gold ...	,,	130 0
18 ct. ,, ...	,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With screw-out movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiratian affecting movement.

Silver... ...	Rs.	40-0
18 ct. gold...	,,	125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.
American lower wrist watch.

Silveroid ...	Rs.	40-0
Silver ..	,,	47-8
Rolled gold.	,,	60-0

THE "MILITARY" MODEL

Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather dome in shape.

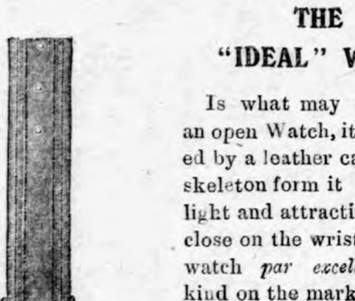
This form of strap prevents direct, contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver	... ,,	37-8
14 ct. gold.	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

If price is a consideration, we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the "IDEAL" and "MILITARY MODEL" forms. Nickel ... ... Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1875.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores life fading energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S - V - R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases— FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.